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CENTENNIAL NUMBER,
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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CENTENNIAL NUMBER,
1789--1889.
Eighty-Six
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIV—NO. 2,809. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1889. NEW SERIES—VOL. VI—NO. 350.

CAPT. A. B. WILLIAMS,
President Centennial Association, Fayetteville.

THE CENTENNIAL.

One Hundreth Anniversary of the Ratification of the Constitution by North Carolina.

Imposing Celebration of an Imposing Historic Event.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE INAUGURATES THE CENTENNIAL EXERCISES.

Centennial Oration by Senator Ransom.

Address by Senator Vance.

Letters Read by Hon. Wharton J. Green from President Harrison, Ex-President Cleveland and Jefferson Davis.

GRAND STREET PAGEANT OF MILITARY AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, WITH UNITED STATES MARINE, DURHAM AND LUMBERTON BANDS.

THIRTEEN BEAUTIFUL GIRLS SYMBOLIZE THE CENTENNIAL STATES.

CHIEF MARSHAL CARR AND HIS CORPS OF ASSISTANTS.

Gen. Anthony and Brilliant Staff.

THE BEAUTY AND CHIVALRY OF THE "OLD NORTH STATE" ASSEMBLED AT THE BALL AND GERMAN.

Magnificent Display of Fire Works.

SCENES, INCIDENTS, &c., &c.

For a week prior to the Centennial Celebration the *avant couriers* of all occasions bringing together great crowds were arriving every day—theatre agents, side shows, merry-go-rounds, etc., together with no inconsiderable installments of guests, who, determining to enjoy the festivities of the week at their leisure, invaded the city in compact and determined detachments, thus receiving good quarters:—so that when the great rush of Tuesday and Wednesday nights came, the noble old town was like unto a fretting body of water spurning its bounds, and the thousands of visitors permeated and packed to overflowing both city and suburbs.

THE CROWD PRESENT.

The largest number of Centennial visitors thronged the city and Fair Grounds on Thursday; and, by very careful quest in search of information to be relied upon, the OBSERVER is enabled to give a fair

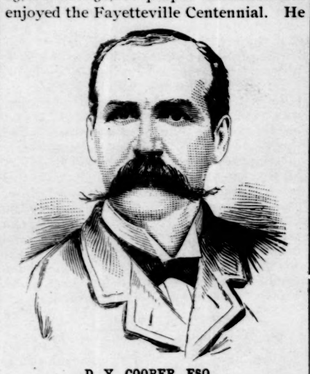
D. A. COVINGTON,
Marshal from Union County.

approximate estimate of the crowd present. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, the great main artery discharging its masses of humanity from long special trains, brought from south and west a little over 6,700 passengers; the Atlantic Coast Line, 4,000, one immense train alone bringing in 1,800 persons; the river steamers transported about 500—so that river and rail contributed to the Celebration the magnificent contingent of 11,200 sight-seers.

From Haymount on into the city, clustered almost too densely to be shifted and

COL. ROGER MOORE,
of Wilmington, Chief of Chief Marshal Carr's Staff.

moved, in all the back yards, lanes and side streets ramifying from the four principal thoroughfares, were carts, covered wagons and other vehicles—the cosy conveyances which had brought full representations from the counties of the Pee Dee, Albemarle, lower Carolina, upper and lower Cape Fear and Deep River sections of the State. This enumeration does not include the citizens of Cumberland county who were quartered with friends and relatives in town, or who returned home each night:—so that the figures given above were doubled for the grand total, making something over 22,000 visitors—to which add the participating population of the city, and between 25,000 and 30,000 people witnessed and enjoyed the Fayetteville Centennial. He



D. Y. COOPER, ESQ.,
Marshal from Henderson, Vance County, and Proprietor of Cooper's Tobacco Warehouse.

was fortunate whose way led him along the crest of the hill, crowned with the old arsenal ruins, and overlooking Fayetteville, Wednesday or Thursday night. The glare of electric lights piercing the haze and illuminating the firmament; the lamps flooding the streets with brilliancy, and flashing through the darkness like streaming pennants set in jewels; the twinkling fires of hundreds of wagon camps; the bugle call and the beat of tattoo from the State Guard encampment; the music of bands and the stifled murmur of hurrying thousands; the rattle of hacks and omnibuses on the streets—all filled the senses of sight and sound, and stirred the imagination with the weird, spectacular impressiveness of a scene long to remain in memory.

THE MARINE BAND.

On Tuesday night, at 9:30 o'clock, the

C. B. AYCOCK, ESQ.,
Member of the Goldsboro Bar and Marshal from Wayne.

United States Marine Band, Prof. John Phillip Sousa, Musical Director, arrived by special train from Washington City, and were assigned comfortable quarters in Brandt's Hall. Their full ranks—more than forty musicians—and splendid uniforms carried with them everywhere throngs of admirers, while their performances throughout the programme of the three days' exercises filled the music-loving soul with sensations of pleasure and delight which it was the good fortune of the thousands to enjoy. An ever-vary-

C. C. LYON, ESQ.,
Marshal from Bladen and Member of Elizabeth town Bar.

HON. JULIAN S. CARR,
Chief Marshal of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration.

repertoire of the highest creations in their noble art drew forth cheers from the dense masses lining the route of the procession, evoked the admiration of the throngs about the grand stand, and elicited the enthusiastic plaudits of delighted listeners who filled the spectators' seats and promenaded the floor in the vast ball-room.

The Marine Band enjoys a national, perhaps a trans-Atlantic, reputation hardly second to that of any similar corps whose witching strains have entertained the great assemblages of the brilliant courts of Europe, and it is natural that the Centennial Association should have glowed with gratified pride at this graceful courtesy on the part of the general Government, while we were all enraptured with the entrancing music.

But there is something more for us to remember as citizens, and to record as

CITY HALL AND MARKET HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE,
Occupying the same position on which the old State House stood, in which the Constitution of the United States was ratified by North Carolina.

chroniclers, of the Marine Band's visit. They sympathized gracefully with the exultant enthusiasm of our festivities, and not only sounded the melodious keynote of our pæan of praise and jubilation, but cheered with us in spirit till the dawn of Saturday morning threw its pale light

COL. FRANK COXE,
Marshal from Buncombe and Proprietor of the Battery Park Hotel.

on the Centennial pageantry already merging into the shadows of the past. "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" crashed

JAMES A. GRAY,
of Winston, Cashier of Wachovia National Bank and Marshal from Forsyth.

in upon the soft strains of the last figures of Friday evening's German, and the lovely girls and gallant young men, amid a flutter of fans and waving of handkerchiefs, bade farewell, in hearty cheers, to the Marine Band.

Prof. Sousa, Director, a man of polish, culture and scholarly attainments, omitted nothing to enhance the amusements and pleasures of the Centennial Celebration, in which he was cheerfully assisted by all his subordinates, and at all times placed himself with alacrity at the service of the Chief Marshal, the Ball-Managers, etc..

At the first great meeting of the Pan-American Congress, after the arrival of the delegates in this country, the members filed into the hall of the Convention to the music of the United States Marine Band, the representatives of the different countries being saluted by their own national airs as they successively passed the broad portals of the building—and it is a fact worthy of record that Prof. Sousa's wonderful resources were equal to this beautiful and touching greeting to each of the sixteen different peoples then the guests of this great republic.

Mr. H. R. Novitzky, Chairman of Committee on Music, of the Centennial Association, has over and over again placed Fayetteville under obligation by the generous and self-sacrificing exercise of his matchless musical talents; but on this august occasion he has surpassed even

HON. R. E. LITTLE,
Member of the Wadesboro Bar and Marshal from Anson.

his former self by his admirable management, and has piled up a debt of gratitude against us which fills a very long column. The following letter, expressive of our appreciation of the gracious courtesy of the government, a copy of which has been forwarded to Washington City, is self-explanatory:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 26th, '89.

To the Honorable The Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—With profound appreciation of the courtesy extended by the national Government to our State in her Centennial Celebration of the 20th, 21st

REV. C. T. BAILEY,
Editor Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, Chaplain of Chief Marshal Carr's Staff.

and 22nd insts., at Fayetteville, we especially desire to thank you, Sir, for the *eclat* given that grand occasion as well as the pleasure afforded our guests by the United States Marine Band.

Glorious as was our anniversary in all its appointments, there would have been an incompleteness of inspiration without the soul-stirring strains of our national band. It stimulated our patriotism, elevated our thoughts, and united us as one people—proud of our country with its "Star-Spangled Banner" and proud of our Navy with its incomparable band.

N. W. RAY,
Mayor of Fayetteville.
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Centennial Association.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
Chairman Committee on Music.

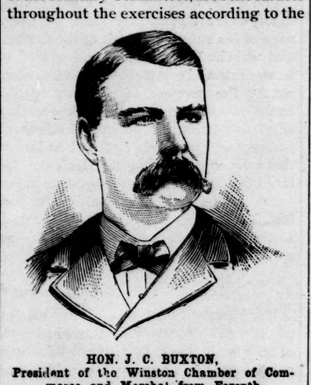
If we could indicate any choice among the selections of the open-air concerts and

DR. I. W. FAISON,
of Mt. Olive, Surgeon for Chief Marshal Carr's Staff.

other occasions, we would express ourselves as especially pleased with Mr. Yaerger's piccolo solo, the trombone solo, Mr. Henry Stone, the cornet solo of Mr. Smith, that of the clarionet by Mr. Jardello (formerly director of the Richmond Band), the "Hunt," "Forge and Forest" and the Constitution Centennial March, composed by Prof. Sousa.

THE FIRST DAY.

On Tuesday evening two field pieces, sent by the government, were conveyed from the depot and put in position by Mr. J. W. Carroll, Captain, and the detachment, made up by Mr. W. G. Hall, and supervised by Capt. John H. Robinson, of the Military Committee, fired the salutes throughout the exercises according to the



HON. J. C. BUXTON,
President of the Winston Chamber of Commerce and Marshal from Forsyth.

published programme, commencing with the thirteen guns at sunrise. The artillery detachment consisted of Messrs. Carroll, Phillips, Lewis, Howell, Scott and Dye.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning the police force was marshaled by Capt. J. D. McNeill, Superintendent, who in the performance of all his arduous duties from first to last evinced excellent executive capacity, firmness and prudence, and achieved remarkable success in insuring the safety and preserving the good order of the vast crowds committed to his care. He was well assisted by his own local force and the detachments sent from

W. S. PRIMROSE,
of Raleigh, President of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company and Marshal from Wake.

abroad, who were all model officers, as follows:

Wilmington—R. M. Capps, Captain; H. J. Mintz, H. W. Howell, A. W. Wiggs, Robt. Green.

Charlotte—H. W. Jetton, Sergeant; F. W. Rigler, D. P. Hunter, L. A. Blackwelder.

Raleigh—C. H. Lewellyn, Sergeant; J. W. Beasley, G. A. Strickland.

MAJ. J. G. HALL,
of Hickory, President of the Piedmont Wagon Company and Marshal from Catawba.

Goldsboro—J. R. Hurst, Captain; N. G. Price, J. M. Swarengen.

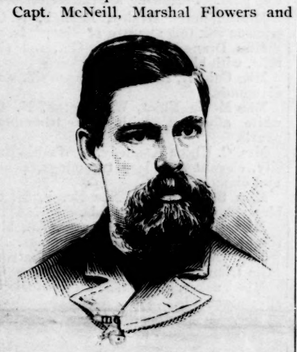
Durham—J. E. Albright, T. G. Dickson, J. W. Markham.

Col. E. D. Hall, Chief of Police of the city of Wilmington, was present among the Centennial visitors.

J. M. Bradford, Chief of Police of Winston, was the guest of Capt. J. D. McNeill, and not on duty.

Sergt. Lewellyn, of Raleigh, was engaged almost entirely in detective service, in which he evinced both the skill and courage of a Vidocq, and was of inestimable value to Capt. McNeill.

Capt. McNeill, Marshal Flowers and



W. R. ODELL, ESQ.,
Marshal from Concord and Secretary and Treasurer of the Odell Cotton Mills.

Sergt. Maultsby were assisted by 14 of the local force—all capable, determined men.

Capt. E. P. Powers, by his promptness and efficiency, was of incalculable service in keeping the route of the procession clear, maintaining order, and holding back the surging crowds and lines of vehicles from the line of march.

At 11 A. M. the Marine Band and the Durham Band, a fine corps beautifully uniformed, who had quarters in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, took their stations in front of the armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, whence they escorted the companies of the State Guard to the depot, headed by Chief Marshal Carr with Col. Gray, of Winston, of the 4th Regt., in command of the military. Col. Gray is perhaps the youngest field officer in the State or the South, and very gallantly fills his responsible position. The train bearing his Excellency Gov. Fowle and staff and the special train from the south arrived almost simultaneously; and, for a few moments, it was an herculean task on

CAPT. O. H. BLOCKER,
Marshal from Maxton, Robeson County.

the part of the police to force a passage over the tracks, and open a way for the carriages of the Reception Committee, in which the Governor and other distinguished guests were seated, whereupon the procession was re-formed and marched past the reviewing stand on Hay street, opposite Williams Hall, upon which Gov. Fowle and a large number of visitors—prominent and well-known citizens of the State—had already taken their positions. As "Dixie"—the heart-thrilling refrain of the South—"Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner" and other national airs rang out in inspiring melody, they were greeted by the upraised hats, waving handkerchiefs and glad shouts of thousands. The troops having been brought to "parade rest," Col. John A. Pemberton gracefully and appropriately presented his Honor Mayor N. W. Ray,

COL. L. L. POLK,
of Raleigh, Secretary of N. C. State Farmers' Alliance, Editor Progressive Farmer and Marshal from Wake.

who introduced Gov. Fowle in impressive and well-chosen words as follows:

We are now about to begin the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of North Carolina.

The Convention of 1789 "in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina," adopted and ratified the Constitution, and, as representing "the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of North Carolina" of to-day, we have with us their Chief Executive, who has taken so much interest in this celebration, and I have the honor now to inaugurate

MAJ. ROBERT BINGHAM,
of Bingham's School and Marshal from Orange

these ceremonies by introducing to you the Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina.

Hay street, from the Hotel LaFayette to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway crossing, was literally working with a moving, pushing mass of eager people when the Governor of the State advanced to the front of the platform, and he received a hearty greeting as he inaugurated the Centennial ceremonies in an address glowing and fervid with the deep feeling so characteristic of the man, and that eloquence wont to thrill and move great assemblages. His brief but incisive analysis of the wisdom and prudence of our forefathers, leading them up without

HON. S. J. PEMBERTON,
Member of Albemarle Bar and Marshal from Stanly

undue haste to the decisive action of November 21st, 1789, on the spot within the sound of his voice; his tribute to the merits and the virtues of the Federal Constitution as the remarkable emanation of the gigantic minds and illustrious talents of the past century; his eulogy of the valor of the Southern soldiery from 1861 to 1865, and his impressive pledge in behalf of his people that bravery and heroism as conspicuous would ever be exerted by them in defence of a great, united country, under one national flag:—all won for him

CAPT. E. J. PARRISH,
Marshal from Durham County.

the praise of his auditors, and at the conclusion of his remarks crowds pressed about him in congratulation.

At 12 M. an informal Governor's reception was held in the parlors of the Hotel LaFayette, and for hours a stream of visitors lined staircase and corridors, waiting their turn to pay their respects to the Chief Executive.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

At 4 P. M. the United States Marine

J. H. SOUTHGATE,
One of the Marshals from Durham.

Band left their quarters in Brandt's Hall, and marched to the grand stand on Market Square, where, until sunset, under the direction of Prof. Sousa, they regaled their immense auditory with music, heart-stirring and pathetic, thrilling and touching—the simple melody of the ballad and the abstruse creation of the *maestro*, on every kind of instrument, many of which most of us had never seen or heard before, and probably will never have an opportunity of listening to again.

From the ground floors of the four solid blocks of buildings extending for two hundred yards north, south, east and west from the grand stand, grouped in every window, and clustered upon the roofs, 10,000 people enjoyed this incomparable performance—proof against bodily fatigue and the assaults of the searching wind.

At one time, during the rendition of the anvil selection, as a grand burst of music swelled upon the air, sending waves of exquisite concord and harmony to the ear, a pair of magnificent horses, on exhibition at the Cumberland Fair, and driven along the outskirts of the crowd, became unmanageable, and with wild plunges pressed on into the very centre of the throng. For the moment it seemed as if nothing could avert a fatal casualty, when a gigantic policeman, whose name we failed to catch, threw himself directly in their front, and, by the exercise of extraordinary strength and skill, brought them under control. We think he was of the

MAJ. J. TURNER MOREHEAD,
of Leaksville, President Leaksville Cotton and Woolen Mills and Marshal from Rockingham.

Raleigh force, and his was a gallant act.

THE DAVIS CADETS.

By special train, at 6:30 on Wednesday evening, the Davis Cadets, under command of the Superintendant, Col. A. C. Davis, arrived and marched to their barracks on Gillespie street—the quarters which they occupied, if we mistake not, in 1886. They mustered nearly 200 strong, and never appeared from first to last without carrying the crowd with them—especially the pretty girls, whose sweet-toned ejaculations of delight always accompanied their display of burnished buttons and serried ranks. They won, too, high commendation from the military men present for their precision in evolution and the handling of arms. Col. Davis' school at LaGrange is a most excellent institution—deserving to the full the extensive patronage enjoyed.

THE CENTENNIAL BALL.

Over and above the excellent management of Dr. J. A. Hodges, Chairman, and the other members of the Grand Centennial Ball Committee, we may, without invidious distinction, tender the heartfelt thanks of all the participants and spectators to Messrs. Andrew Broadfoot and S. H. Strange for their strenuous and successful exertions in transforming the immense ball-room on Gillespie street into a scene of unparalleled beauty and mag-

HON. W. F. FRENCH,
Marshal from Robeson County.

nificence. A dance floor—perfect for its purposes and commodious enough to enclose the rythmic figures of an hundred couples—was surrounded by seats for from 1,200 to 1,500 onlookers, above which, in graceful arches and undulating festoons, was suspended the draping of the national flags and bunting, while at intervals upon the walls, and affixed to the central pillars, were the shields and coats-of-arms of the thirteen original States, and, interspersed between them, the insignia of the sovereignties of Europe, with Erin's harp, Scotland's thistle, etc.

At the foot of the raised platform for the Marine Band, chairs were placed for Gov. Fowle, who graced the ball with his presence, and received his guests as they entered the building, assisted by Mrs. Judge MacRae, together with Mrs. F. R. Rose, Mrs. A. H. Slocumb, Mrs. John B. Broadfoot, Mrs. W. C. McDuffie, Mrs. S. J. Hinsdale, Mrs. McKimmon, of Raleigh, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Mrs. Normoyle and Mrs. G. D. Miller—Gen. Anthony, Adjutant-General Glenn, Colonels Gray and Cotton, Capt. Wood and other officers being grouped at the same spot. A concert of delightful orchestra music was given while the couples were passing to the dressing-rooms, preparatory to the inaugural promenade, with the following selections:

March—"The Constitutional Centennial."
Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor."
Cornet Solo—"Young America," Mr. Walter F. Smith.
Mosaic—"From the Lakes to the Gulf Stream."
Piccolo Solo—"Through the Air," Mr. Henry Yaeger.

GEORGE S. BRADSHAW,
Marshal from Randolph County.

"A Hunting Scene."
"The Forge in the Forest."
Trombone Solo—"The Image of the Rose," Mr. Henry Stone.
"The Contest."
Caprice—"The Invitation to the Dance."

Miss Essie Ransom, the accomplished daughter of the eloquent orator of the Centennial Celebration, accepted with modest but winning grace the position of fair queen of the festive occasion, and led in the opening dance. Toilettes incomparable in style, faultless taste and elegance enhanced the beauties of such an assemblage of fair women as has rarely been witnessed in North Carolina, to whom the rightful devoir of homage and admiration was paid. Following are the toilettes:

Miss Minnie Bagley, Raleigh, N. C., crimson silk tulle; parure of diamonds.
Miss Drane, Savannah, Ga., red silk tulle, with black lace,
Miss Calvert, Baltimore, cream silk and diamonds.
Miss Mollie Elliot, Wilmington, N. C., white albatross, with lace trimmings; pearls.
Mrs. C. Ulrich Kennedy, of Washington city, elegant silk, lace trimmings, pearls and diamonds.
Miss Sadie Manly, New Berne, N. C., blue silk and lace; diamonds.
Miss Eveline Clator, Liberty, Va., blue silk and lace, with ribbon trimmings.
Mrs. Alex Campbell, white albatross, satin trimming; gold ornaments.
Miss Tucker, Raleigh, N. C., corn-colored silk; diamonds.
Miss Mary Snow, Raleigh, N. C., cream silk, trimmed in white

CAPT. A. G. BRENIZER,
Cashier of the Charlotte National Bank and Marshal from Mecklenburg.

Miss Eliza Marshall, Raleigh, N. C., pink silk net.
Miss Maggie Pemberton, white china silk, with olive velvet trimming in vandyke gold embroidery, ostrich fan; diamonds.
Miss Pauline Faison, Raleigh, N. C., black lace; diamonds.
Miss Sallie Raney, Raleigh, N. C., figured India silk; pearl ornaments.
Miss Annie H. Green, white cashmere, silver trimmings, empire style.
Mrs. H. C. Jones, Charlotte, N. C., black velvet en train, embossed white silk front, with trimmings in Vandyke design.
Miss Lilly Rose, white faille, garniture of pink roses and grasses; diamonds.
Miss Daniels, Tarboro, N. C., light blue gauze and silk; very handsome diamond ornaments.
Miss Lizzie MacRae, white faille, with garniture of grasses and lilies of the valley; gold ornaments.
Mrs. J. M. Walker, white cashmere, corsage of white crysanthemums; pearls.
Miss Gibson, Concord, N. C., cream satin, with point lace; diamonds.
Mrs R. S. Young, Concord N. C., black lace, with natural flowers; pearls.
Mrs. Sam'l Haas, black striped faille, with gold lace trimming.
Miss Carrie W. Strange, Wilmington, N. C., white silk empire gown, with roses; pearls.
Miss Eliza Potter, Wilmington, white faille Francaise and crepe, demi-train, with point lace and silk fringe; pearl ornaments.
Miss Bertie Brady, white albatross; pearls.

HON. ASHLEY HORNE.
Ex-State Senator and Marshal from Johnston.

J. M. HODGES,
of Little River Academy and Marshal from Harnett.

Miss Bertie McDuffie, blue silk, combined with broaded Persian trimmings; pink roses (French toilette).
Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, black faille en train, with black Vandyke trimmings (very elegant); diamonds.
Mrs. Normoyle, black armure silk, with Vandyke trimmings and natural flowers.
Miss Nellie Waddell, Mazarin plush, with garland Narcissus; diamonds.
Miss Laura Glover, white fisherman's net draped over white faille, with trimmings of ribbon, corsage of white lilies of the valley and ferns; pearls.
Mrs. Cobb, black silk; Etruscan jewelry.
Miss Ruth Smith, white satin; pearls.
Miss Alice McDuffie, white satin, illusion over dress, white flowers; diamonds.
Miss Sarah Lippitt, pink dotted lace, ribbon trimming; diamonds.
Miss Mary McRae, dotted swiss, with elegant trimming of ribbon, crysanthemums; gold ornaments.
Miss Nettie E. Robinson, Pensacola, Fla., yellow silk, moire ribbon, with lace and crysanthemums.
Miss Hicks, Faison, N. C., Nile green net, lace; diamonds.
Miss Katie Poe, Raleigh, N. C., black lace, with roses; gold ornaments.
Miss Flora Creech, Raleigh, N. C., white china silk, lace, flowers.
Miss Miller, Greenville, S. C., black lace; gold ornaments.
Miss Mamie Williams, Winston, N. C., lavender satin; diamonds.
Miss Nettie Baldwin, Winston, amber satin; pearls.
Miss Hannah Bolles, Wilmington, N. C., white silk; diamonds (very elegant).
Miss Rosabelle Engelhard, Raleigh N. C. red tulle and velet, demi-train; ortrich fan and gold beads.
Miss Jannie Fuller, Raleigh N. C., Macarde yellow china silk.

H. CLAY WALL,
Marshal from Richmond County.

Miss Carrie Pemberton, white satin, gold embroidery.
Miss Louise Wilson, Morganton, white crepe lisse, with grasses in fringe.
Miss Mary Miller, Raleigh, N. C., white China silk, decollettee.
Miss Callie Read French, Wilmington N. C., delicate blue tulle over satin, baby waist; pearls.
Miss Maggie Cowper, Raleigh, N. C., white faille silk en train decollettee; diamonds.
Miss Addie Gales, Raleigh, N. C., black and gold net, decollettee.
Miss Fannie Stanback, Richmond N, C., dilicate blue satin, with lace; diamonds.

The writer deems it as appropriate here as anywhere else to say that, in every page of his running sketch of the Centennial and the Fair, he has endeavored to be accurate and complete—which he notes, not for the purpose of claiming special credit, but for the purpose of deprecating any harsh criticism of imperfections or omissions; have such occurred he knows that a generous reader will be lenient. He is old-fashioned enough to acquiesce in personal newspaper mention only under protest, but it is fitting that the Centennial edition should be as far as possible an epitomized record of the whole three days.

SECOND DAY.

The boom of the sunrise cannon reechoed through Fayetteville's amphitheatre of hills with the sullen growl of disappointment on Thursday morning, and

JOE A. JOHNSON,
Marshal from Pender County.

their smoke rose slowly and floated off, to deepen the clouds from which the rain was pouring in volume which promised to "settle the hash" of the Centennial Celebration for that day, at least. Slight was the effect, however, on the ardor of the participants in the exercises. From an early hour special trains on both roads puffed into the city packed to overflowing, with the information from the crowded passengers that one hundred, two hundred, etc., had been left at this or that station.

In front of Williams Hall and about the Market Place, where they might procure shelter under the grand stands, the crowd was so dense as to render locomotion impossible, while at the Hotel LaFayette, the Overbaugh House, Martin's Hotel and the Cumberland Hotel, the press was so great as to render it impossible for a late comer to get any farther than the main entrance.

At noon the fall of rain had ceased, but the streets were in such a condition as to make it impossible to adhere to the programme, so far as the street parade was concerned. At 12:30 a very pleasant incident of the Celebration took place at the Hotel LaFayette, in the presentation of a handsome testimonial to Chief Marshal Carr by Hon. H. A. Latham, of Pitt county, in a graceful speech, on behalf of the Marshals, which was as felicitously accepted by the recipient.

CENTENNIAL ORATION.

At 2 P. M. the seats on the grand stand at the market house were occupied by Senator Ransom, Senator Vance, Gov.

COL. W. M. PICKET,
Marshal from Lilesville, Anson County.

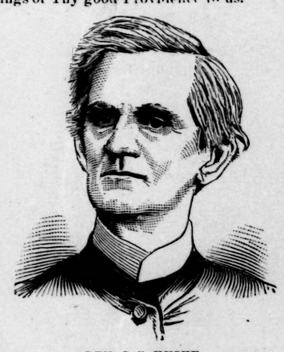
Fowle, the mayor of the city, the members of the different committees and many prominent visitors, while the space on the streets in front and at the sides was filled with thousands of people, in eager waiting for the Centennial oration by Gen. Ransom. After the opening selection of music, the Chaplain, Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal church, invoked God's blessing in the following impressive and moving supplication:

Our Father who art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy Kingdom Come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven; Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from Evil: for Thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, forever and forever. Amen.

O God, who art the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, the Almighty Ruler of nations as well as of men, we come before Thee in an humble sense of our own unworthiness, and adore and magnify thy glorious Name for all the great things Thou hast graciously done for us.

We bless Thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but above all for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace and for the hope of glory.

But on this day we come before Thee to render unto Thee special thanks for the goodly heritage which Thou hast given us, for the civil and religious privileges which we enjoy, and for all the manifold blessings of Thy good Providence to us.



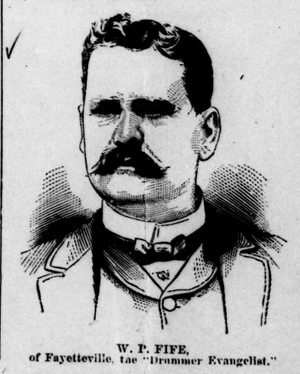
REV. J. C. HUSKE,
Chaplain of the Centennial Celebration.

Grant, we beseech Thee, oh Lord, our Heavenly Father, that we may show forth our thankfulness to Thee for these Thy mercies, by living in reverence of Thy Almighty power and dominion, in humble reliance on thy goodness and mercy and in holy obedience to thy righteous laws.

Preserve, we beseech Thee, to our country the blessings of peace which we now enjoy. May the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace come to the nations of the world and into our own and the hearts of all people.

We implore Thy blessing upon the President of these United States, and upon the Governor of this State and upon all other officers in Executive, Legislative or Judicial authority; that they may have grace, wisdom and understanding so to discharge their duties as best to promote Thy glory, the interest of true religion and the welfare of our whole country.

We also beg Thee, O God, to prosper our institutions for the promotion of sound learning and the diffusion of virtuous education, the advancement of Christian truth and the prosperity of Thy Church; change, we beseech Thee, every evil heart of unbelief; reform, we beseech Thee, every wicked life, and let Thy Holy Spirit rule in the hearts of our people. Make them to know that the preservation of our earthly heritage as a great people—of our civil liberty and prosperity under that Constitution, the adoption of which by our State, we celebrate to-day—depends chiefly upon that righteousness of life, which Thou, in Thine infallible word, has taught us, exalteth a nation.



W. P. FIFE,
of Fayetteville, the "Drummer Evangelist."

W. L. HILL,
Marshal from Duplin County.

And now, O God, we ask Thy blessing upon all those specially invited to be our guests on this occasion, whether present or absent. We commend all the people of this town, and all those here assembled under Thy kind favor, to the protection of Thy good Providence.

Keep them as the apple of Thine eye, hide them under the shadow of Thy wing. Keep them from all harm both in their bodies and their souls. Keep them from the evil one.

May a sense of Thee, the great Father in Heaven, and of their duty to Thee, be with them in all their pleasures and enjoyments on this festive occasion, and bring them in due time to their several homes in peace and safety, and bring us all, at last, O God of our salvation, through all the changes and chances of this mortal life, to Thine unchangeable kingdom in Heaven, there to reign with Thee world without end, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

His Honor, Mayor N. W. Ray, then delivered the following excellent address of welcome and introduction of the Chief Magistrate of the State:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

I have the honor, speaking for Fayetteville and in behalf of all her citizens, to welcome you on this most interesting occasion.

Proud of our ancestors and their achievements; admiring their forethought and prudence and wisdom, and living in the enjoyment of those blessings, which under a kind providence resulted, as we believe, from their efforts, their deeds, their delib

CAPT. NEILL W. RAY,
Mayor of the City and Member of Fayetteville Bar.

erations and their legislature. We felt it to be our duty to honor their memory by celebrating that memorable event in the history of our State, which took place on this very spot one hundred years ago.

And we are exceedingly glad to see such a vast concourse of the good people of this State and our sister States to take part with us in this celebration.

We are grateful for and cannot forget the encouragment and aid that we have received in this undertaking from our friends in all parts of the country, from other counties, cities and towns; and in this connection, I would, without any disparagement to others, mention Wilmington, Raleigh, Durham, Goldsboro, Charlotte, Greensboro, Concord and Cabarrus. We have been encouraged by letters from friends and descendants of Revolutionary fathers in distant States. The public press have been remarkably kind to us, and have done all that we could ask. The different lines of steamboats and railroads leading to Fayetteville have also been very liberal and favorable to us. The Governor of the State, from the first mention of this celebration, has manifested a warm interest in it, and we owe much to him and his aids for the help which they have rendered us. And we greet the men and officers of the State Guard, and the various companies and musical bands accompanying them; we highly appreciate their attendance, and compliment them on their appearance in our Centennial parade. And we are delighted to have with us that much-admired corps, so well known as the Davis Cadets. We welcome, too, the Confederate Veterans. Their name recalls a struggle which some might consider as

W. M. WATKINS,
of Milton, Marshal from Caswell.

inconsistent with loyalty to the Constitution; but Fayetteville does not so regard it, and we welcome them as being as true and faithful as the fathers whose deeds we celebrate. We greet also the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Masons and the different orders of every kind that have favored us with their attendance.

The President of these United States and his Cabinet, especially the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, are entitled to our highest consideration for the interest which they have shown in this celebration and for the help they have given. They have aided us in a way that only the Government could contribute. By their permission and direction, we have with us the Marine Band; and I know that every one in this vast audience will join me in thanking the gentlemen who compose that band for their attendance and for their soul-stirring, patriotic music.

And we would also make special mention

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
Marshal from Fayetteville and Member of the Executive Committee Centennial Association.

FRANCIS D. WINSTON, ESQ.,
Marshal from Windsor Bertie County.

of our well-known friend, Julian S. Carr, the Chief Marshal of these ceremonies. He is entitled to the greatest credit for the time, attention and means that he has devoted this matter, and we thank him and to his aids and assistant marshals from all parts of the State for the elegant style, and (we are happy to say) the successful manner in which the whole matter has been conducted.

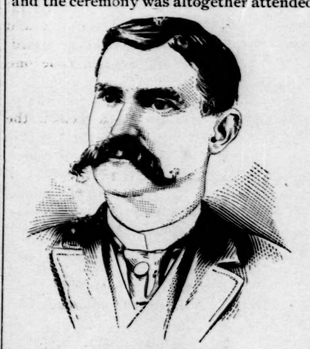
And without further mention, we greet you all as fellow-countrymen, as acquaintances and as friends, and in doing so permit us to express our regrets that our means of entertaining and accommodating you are not as large and extensive as our heartfelt desire to make this a happy, joyous occasion for all.

But in resolving to make this celebration we had other and higher purposes than simply to make a gala day for Fayetteville. We hoped that in some way good might result. For we thought that by calling attention to the event which we celebrate, and to the events and deliberations which led up to it, the patriotism, the unselfish purposes and noble public virtues which characterized the men of that day might be more strongly impressed upon this age, and appear more and more attractive to all our people. And our hope is that from this day the sun of constitutional liberty may rise higher and higher, and by its benign influences dissipate the clouds of partizan and sectional jealousy and animosity which too often obscure our political sky, and our hope is that that sun of constitutional freedom and independence may continue to rise and shine with a steadily increasing brilliancy, until all nations and oppressed peoples on earth may see and enjoy its light.

But, fellow-citizens, although Fayetteville is the place where the Constitution was ratified (the Convention of 1789 met on this very spot in what was then called the State House), and this celebration is most appropriately held here, yet the glory of that event, as well as the glory of this celebration, belongs to the whole State, and we are glad to have with us here the Governor, who in his official capacity, can represent all "the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of North Carolina" (to use the words of 1789) and I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. D. G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

His Excellency's presentation of the handsome regimental flags to each of the companies of the State Guard was an effort worthy of even the "silver-tongued orator" now guiding the helm of State, and the ceremony was altogether attended



R. W. KING,
of Greenville and Marshal from Pitt County.

with a dignity and impressiveness making it very imposing.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Hon. Wharton J. Green than read the following letters, speaking for themselves without the need of the reporter's comments:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
Nov. 6th, 1889.

Wharton J. Green and others,
Fayetteville, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Oct. 30th, inviting him and the members of the Cabinet to be present at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the ratification by North Carolina, of the Constitution of the United States to be held in Fayetteville on the 21st. It would give him much pleasure, if it were possible, for him to be present on this interesting occasion; but, as you will readily see, the demands of public business, in the approaching session of Congress, will prevent his acceptance of your courteous invitation.

I beg to suggest that it would be better to personally address the several members of the Cabinet.

Very truly yours,
E. W. HALFORD,
Private Secretary.

Wharton J. Green, Esq., and others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your invitation to attend the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
Marshal from Fayetteville and Member of the Executive Committee Centennial Association.

HON. W. L. WILLIAMS,
of Little River Academy, Senator from Cumberland and Harnett, 1888-'89.

by the State of North Carolina of the Constitution of the United States.

I need not say to you that it would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation, and take part in this most interesting occasion.

I regret, however, that other engagements and duties will prevent my attendance. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter from ex-President Davis—a remarkable *resume* of the events which led up to the crowning act for which the Centennial anniversary is to-day observed—will be found in full text on the 9th page.

Gov. Fowle then introduced Senator Ransom, paying only the due meed of justice, in passionate and thrilling words, to his broad and enlightened statesmanship, his conspicuous gifts of oratory and his distinguished services through an illustrious public life in behalf of his fellow-countrymen and his mother State.

The OBSERVER had intended, in accordance with previous arrangements with Senator Ransom, to present the oration in full in the Centennial issue; but, without blame either to the orator or ourselves, the preparation of the manuscript in time was found impossible. By direction of the Centennial Association, we will in a few days publish the address in pamphlet form.

At the conclusion of Senator Ransom's masterly effort an unanimous and enthusiastic call from thousands of tongues demanded something from the revered and

J. W. MORRIS,
of the Atlantic Coast Line Railways.

beloved leader of the people, Zebulon Vance, who advanced to the front of the platform amid cheers, and excused himself from a set speech in a few happily-chosen terms.

At nightfall the rain again set in; and, much to the regret of the committe, it was found absolutely necessary to postpone the display of fire-works until the succeeding evening. Several thousand visitors left on special trains that night—doubtless to be assured afterwards by those who remained that in the crowning exercises of Friday they missed the enjoyment of a display which it was worth a week's stay to behold.

THIRD DAY.

At first doubtful and uncertain, the clouds on Friday morning drifted here and there, at times obscuring the sun, and piling themselves in threatening masses, as if the storm of the day preceding would fain return where the harvest was so propitious, and there were *so many* people to be drenched.

THE CENTENNIAL STATES.

At about 10:30 o'clock a strange thing was noticeable: From around the Hotel LaFayette—the great central point of assemblage—the crowd drifted off gradually until one could walk the pavements of

PROF. B. C. McIVER,
Principal of the White Graded Shool of Fayetteville

Hay street with comparative comfort from end to end; but, turning the corner of Market Square, he would be astonished to find Gillespie street packed on both sides for two hundred yards, the attraction being the Davis Cadets, who were going through the manual of arms and forming for parade in front of their barracks. The interest in this splendid corps never flagged throughout the whole celebration.

Suddenly the crowd again shifted, melting away rapidly, and changing base to Person street, where, from McKethan's Carriage Factory to Market Square, the Centennial floats were being got in readiness and marshaled to their places in the line of parade. They made a magnificent picture—a dazzling spectacle—a beautiful and harmonious blending of color and grouping of the flags, shields and coats-of-

Letter of Ex-President Davis to the Centennial Committee on Invitation.

BEAUVOIR, MISS., Oct. 30th, 1889.

Messrs. Wharton J. Green, Jas. C. McRae, C. W. Broadfoot, Neill W. Ray, W. C. McDuffie, Committee:

Gentlemen:

Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's Centennial, to be held at Fayetteville, on the 21st of November next, was duly received; but this acknowledgment has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches, I find that cherished hope unrealized, and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration.

It has been my sincere wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them, with just pride, to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the unalienable rights of the people—even when an infant successfully resisting executive usurpation and in defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter, boldly defying Kings, Lords and Commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-asserting, she provided for her defence, while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British colonies of America.

Thus she sent troops, armed and equipped for service, into both Virginia and South Carolina, also dispatched a ship from the port of Wilmington, with food for the sufferers in Boston, after the closing of that port by Great Britain. In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all, there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self-abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port.

Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies, I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly declare for State independence, and from first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves.

I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1775, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence, of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserve to be preserved as the outburst of a brave, liberty-loving people, on receipt of news of the combat at Concord, between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts. The broader foundations referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg, and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress, which met at Hillsboro, in August, 1775. Before this congress convened, North Carolina, in disregard of opposition by the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the General Congress, to be held in Philadelphia, and had denounced the attack upon Boston, and had appointed committees of safety with such far-reaching functions as belong to revolutionary times only.

The famous Stamp Act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of highest reputation, a vessel, bringing the stamps, was seized and the commander bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who wore no disguise and shunned no question.

Before the Congress of the Province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a people, who, burdened but not bent by oppression, had resolved to live or die as freemen. The Congress at Hillsboro went earnestly to work, not merely to declare independence but to provide means for maintaining it. The Congress, feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make laws for raising and organizing troops, for supplying money; and, to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports, offered bounties to stimulate the production of the articles most needful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being then in session, and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under this condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, &c., &c.

This, I believe, was the first distinct declaration for separation from Great Britain and State independence, and there is much beside priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina had, by many acts of resistance to the British authorities, provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead in defiance, but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation, could make her accept co-operation, save with the reservation of supremacy in regard to her own constitution and laws, the sacred principle of community independence and government founded on the consent of the governed. After having done her whole duty in the war for Independence and become a free, sovereign and independent State, she entered into the Confederation with these rights and powers recognized as unabridged.

When experience proved the articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of good government, she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the article, but proceeded to form a new plan of government, and adhering to the cardinal principle that governments must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States to be adopted or rejected as each by and for itself should decide.

It is to be remembered that the articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that "the union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the said articles unless it should be "confirmed by the legislatures of every State." True to her creed of State sovereignty, North Carolina recognized the power of such States as chose to do so to withdraw from the Union, and by the same token her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect union, and in which it is to be observed the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers.

She had fought a long and devastating war for State Independence, and was not willing to put in jeopardy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination it was concluded that the proposed Constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation by the usual resort to implication of powers not expressly granted, and declined to act upon the general assurances that the deficiency would soon be supplied by the needful amendments. In the meantime, State after State had acceded to the new Union, until the requsite number had been obtained for the establishment of the "Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

With characteristic self-reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation, and calmly resolved if so it must be to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized possession, *Community Independence.*

Confiding in the security offered by the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, especially the 9th and 10th of the series, North Carolina voluntarily acceded to the new Union. The 10th Amendment restricted the functions of the Federal Government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were especially stipulated.

Beyond that limit nothing could be done rightfully. If covertly done, under color of law, or by reckless usurpation of an extraneous majority, which, feeling power, should disregard right, had the State no peaceful remedy? Could she as a State in a Confederation, the bedrock of which is the consent of its members, be bound by a compact which others broke to her injury? Had her reserved rights no other than a paper barrier to protect them against invasion?

Surely the heroic patriots and wise statesmen of North Carolina by their sacrifices, utterances and deeds have shown what their answer would have been to these questions, if they had been asked, on the day when in convention they ratified the amended Constitution of the United States. Her exceptional delay in ratification marks her vigilant care for rights she had so early asserted and so steadily maintained.

Of her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that he was "always the first in a row and the last out of it." In the peaceful repose which followed the Revolution all her interests were progressive.

Farms, school-houses and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mother's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and perseverance, and by the integrity without which all other gifts are but as tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all which constitutes power, until in 1812 she was required as a State of the Union to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain.

These seamen generally belonged to the New England States; none probably were North Carolinians; but her old spirit was vital still; the cause of one was the cause of all, as she announced when Boston was under embargo.

At every roll call for the common defence she answered, "Here." When blessed peace returned she stacked her arms for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and not found wanting in the time of their need: why should she anticipate hostility from them?

The envy, selfish jealousy and criminal hate of a Cain could not come near to her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity, it is a knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this letter, already, I fear tediously, long.

Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day of the anniversary which you commemorate. If there be any, not likely to be found with you, but possibly elsewhere, who shall ask: "How then could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the Declaration of Independence of 1776; to the Articles of Confederation of 1777, for a perpetual union of the States, and the secession of States from the union so established; to the treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the Constitution of the United States, with its first ten amendments; to the time-honored resolutions of 1798–99; that from these one and all he may learn that the State, having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it nor had ever attempted to delegate the unalienable rights of the people. How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the War between the States the lists of the killed and wounded testify. She gave them a sacrificial offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

North Carolina's Attitude as to the Ratification of the Constitution.

BY SAM'L A. ASHE, RALEIGH, N. C.

The British Colonies in America grew up from the beginning as distinct governments, having no connection with each other; but repeated invasions by the French led to a project for their union for common defence, and in 1754, at a congress held at Albany a plan for union was matured—which, however, the King rejected. When the Stamp act troubles came on, ten years later, a Continental Congress was held to provide for united action, but North Carolina was not represented in it, because Gov. Tryon adroitly prevented the meeting of the assembly so that no delegates could be sent by their province. In 1774 another crisis arose, and the assembly being very resolute, Gov. Martin dissolved it. Soon after the Governor's private secretary mentioned to Speaker Harvey that the Governor did not propose to have another assembly until he could get one whose temper would be agreeable to him. Harvey replied with spirit that then the people would call an assembly themselves; and so they did.

A proposition had been made for the meeting of a Continental Congress at Philadelphia in September, 1774, to be composed of delegates chosen by the several Colonial Assemblies, and as Gov. Martin would not call the legislature together, the committees for the six counties in the southern part of this colony met at Wilmington and issued a circular calling on "all the counties to send deputies to meet at the Court House in Johnston county on the 20th of August, then and there to consult and determine what may be necessary to the general welfare of America and of this province." The leading purpose of this meeting as expressed in a letter of that date was "to elect delegates to attend the General Congress at Philadelphia the first Monday in September." The proposed meeting was held at New Berne, August 25th. Every town and county was represented; and the first action taken was to elect delegates to attend the General Congress at Philadelphia. Thus it is seen that in order to be represented in the Continental Congress, our people resorted to a revolutionary proceeding; for that meeting at New Berne, August 25th, was the first representative body ever assembled in America, deriving its authority solely from the people and independent entirely of the regular constituted government. The deputies represented the sovereignty of the people. It was revolution. To that extent did North Carolina go in her desire to be united with the other Colonies in their action. Indeed so thoroughly were our people for a union of the Colonies that their deputies at New Berne resolved that "the people of North Carolina would break off all commercial intercourse with any Colony, county or individuals that declined or neglected to adopt and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in the Continental Congress."

From that firm purpose of union North Carolina never departed.

To separate her from the other Colonies, particular attention was made of North Carolina in the retaliatory measures adopted by the British parliament. But she could not be seduced from the American cause. Neither could hostile demonstrations alarm her. In April, 1776, while Peter Perkins' grand fleet of sixty sail lay in the Cape Fear River, off Brunswick, and Cornwallis with 7,000 men was threatening to invade her, her Provincial Congress at Halifax defiantly passed the first resolution ever offered by any Province authorizing her delegates in the Continental Congress "to concur in declaring Independence and in forming foreign alliances;" and on the same day, it being understood that British Commissioners proposed to land under a flag of truce offering terms of settlement, it was resolved that "if any such commissioner should land, he should be informed that he must treat with the Continental Congress, and if he did not immediately depart, he should be seized and conveyed to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia." No Colony was more fixed in its determination to maintain the Union, as none was more forward in declaring for separation and Independence from Great Britain.

When the Articles of Confederation were adopted, pledging the States to perpetual Union, they were promptly ratified by North Carolina. Those Articles were defective, and Congress soon discovered that other powers were necessary—particularly the power to levy duties and the power to regulate commerce. In 1781, before Maryland had even agreed to be bound by the Articles of Confederation, Congress recommended that the States should empower the General Government to lay duties on imports. North Carolina immediately assented, but other States held back and the power was not conferred. Two years later Congress again made a similar recommendation, and North Carolina was the only State that made a favorable answer, unclogged by conditions. The next year Congress asked for authority to prohibit for fifteen years the importation of goods by subjects of nations that had not made treaties of commerce with the United States. The several States passed different acts to meet this recommendation, but North Carolina went far beyond all others and granted the power to regulate trade between the States, unrestrained in duration, and to become an Article of the Confederation when adopted by the other States. Indeed, it may be said that Congress made no application for power on behalf of the Union that she did not respond to with more alacrity than any other State. Such was her unvarying disposition towards the Union. But her willingness to strengthen the bonds of Union availed nothing, because of the non-concurrence of the States. At length in 1787 the Confederation being impotent to accomplish the highest purposes of the Union, Congress recommended a Convention to revise the Articles of Union, and North Carolina promptly appointed delegates to attend the proposed Convention. When that Convention met a great controversy arose on the subject of representation in the Congress of the United States. Heretofore each State had been entitled to but a single vote. Whether great or small, the States stood as equals on the floor of Congress. The Union was a confederation of States, and in the Congress each State, as a separate sovereignty, cast a single vote. Now the great States proposed a different basis. They proposed to form a new constitution on a different plan. Congress was to have two branches—in both of which the different States were to be represented according to their population. The equality of the States was to be ignored. To this the smaller States would not assent and a dead lock ensued. Both sides were firm, and violent feeling was manifested. The Convention was on the eve of breaking up, and the Union of the States was about to fall to pieces. But North Carolina—the fourth largest State—threw her vote with the small States, broke the dead lock and secured equal representation in the Senate. It was considered a great sacrifice—but she made it for the Union. And by her action the new constitution became a possibility.

Never before in the history of the world had the principles of government been so thoroughly studied as by the American statesmen of that period.

Mr. Gladstone has said recently: "It is not extravagant to say that although there were but two million people in the thirteen American colonies at the time of the American revolt, yet from among those two millions of people there proceeded at that epoch a group of statesmen that might defy the whole history of the world to beat them in any one State and at any one period of time."

The statesmen who were members of the Convention were all patriots. They were all imbued with a love of liberty, and a love of country for whose independence they had fought and suffered. But they had different standpoints. They had different theories of government, and in scanning the future they saw different dangers that threatened the people of the American States.

All were for the Union; but some of wide intelligence and large experience, fearing that a loose union of States would become imperative, and would sooner or later be dissolved, desired to establish a supreme national government, preserving but little power in the States.

Others fearing the possible tyranny of a national government more than the evils of a loose Union, looked to the preservation of the States as the main hope of the people's liberty, and proposed to adhere to a federal union of the States, merely granting to the general government some additional powers and functions. The result of their labors was a Constitution that entirely satisfied neither element. While all were for union, some were not for agreeing to the terms embodied in the proposed constitution; and soon the people ranged themselves into two parties, for the constitution and against the constitution. The latter insisted on amendments, limiting in greater degree the powers conferred on the general government. Many of those who advocated the adoption of the instrument, agreed that it ought to be amended, but urged adoption first and amendment afterwards.

Jefferson wrote: "I wish with all my soul that the first nine conventions may accept the new constitution, because this will secure to us the good it contains, which I think great and important. But I equally wish that the four latest conventions, whichever they may be, may refuse to accede to it till a declaration of rights be annexed."

A large majority of the people concurred in that view.

In Pennsylvania there was hot opposition, but in December, 1787, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey ratified the instrument. Georgia and Connecticut followed. A majority of the Massachusetts convention was opposed to it, but a large number of amendments being proposed, it was finally ratified by a vote of 187 to 168. In other States the opposition was equally pronounced. In South Carolina the vote stood 149 to 73. In Virginia the feeling between the parties was very strong, and there was high debate in the Virginia convention; but finally that State adopted the constitution by a vote of 87 to 79, proposing, however, a Declaration of Rights and twenty-four amendments. Ten States having now ratified the instrument, by its terms it went into effect between them. A month later, in July, 1787, the conventions of New York and North Carolina met, being in session at the same time.

In New York Alexander Hamilton who, being a delegate to the Federal convention framing the Constitution, had, with the other delegates, signed it, was placarded as a traitor to his State—so high did the feeling run in that State against the proposed constitution. When the New York Convention met, a majority of the delegates were opposed to ratifying the instrument, and they passed a resolution recommending that another Federal Convention should be convened to propose another Constitution. But amendments were promised, and at last the convention, after proposing a great number of amendments, ratified the instrument by the close vote of 30 to 27.

While these proceedings were taking place in New York the North Carolina Convention asssembled at Hillsboro. It consisted of 280 delegates, and numbered among its members most of the leading men of the State. Hon. Sam Johnston, then Governor, was chosen to preside.

The constitution had been much discussed and its provisions were well understood.

The minds of the members were for the most part made up when the convention met, and Willie Jones proposed, as there was no need of discussion, that the vote should be taken immediately. But there being objection he did not insist on that course.

The instrument was read in committee of the whole house, and it was discussed section by section. Objections were raised and ably discussed by Judge Spencer, Dr. Caldwell, Timothy Bloodworth, Joseph Taylor, of Granville, Griffith Rutherford, Goudy, of Guilford, Galloway, of Rockingham, Senoir, of Wilkes, Locke, of Davidson, (Tennessee) Lancaster, Thomas Person, of Granville, Joseph McDowell, Willie Jones and others. The adoption of the instrument was warmly advocated by Gov. Johnston, Iredell, Spaight, Davie, Whitmell, Hill and Gen. Hale. Spaight and Davie had been members of the Federal convention that framed the instrument, but Iredell was the leading spirit. The gentlemen who advocated ratification were more accomplished speakers than their opponents, and they used their oratory and persuasive powers to the full extent of their splendid abilities. For eight days the discussion continued. Willie Jones had taken no part in the argument. The discussion had been without avail and he knew the sentiments of the delegates remained unchanged. When the committee was ready to rise Jones indicated his purpose to move a resolution to the effect that a Declaration of Rights and certain amendments should be laid before Congress for their consideration previous to the ratification of the Constitution by North Carolina. The Declaration of Rights and the twenty-six amendments proposed by him were substantially those proposed by the State of Virginia.

He remarked that "one party said the constitution was all perfection. The other party said it wanted a good deal of perfection—and he thought so." He treated the the dangers held forth in case of non-adoption, as "mainly ideal and fanciful." It had been argued that unless the convention ratified the Constitution the other States would not thereafter admit North Carolina to the Union. Jones insisted that "they ran no risk of not being admitted—Virginia wished the same amendments that he proposed; Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other States have prepared amendments. New York will do so also if she ratifies. There will be a majority of the States, and the most responsible, important and extensive States also, desirous of amendments and favorable to our admission. We propose neither to adopt nor reject, but to offer amendments."

Mr. Iredell, who was the leader on the other side, said: "Gentlemen wish for amendments. On this subject, though we may differ as to the necessity of amendments, I believe none will deny the propriety of proposing some, if only for the purpose of giving more general satisfaction. The question then is, whether it would be most prudent for us to come into the Union immediately, and propose amendments (as has been done in the other States), or to propose amendments and be out of the Union till all these be agreed to by the other States?"

Mr. Iredell moved a resolution reciting that "amendments may be wished for, yet that those amendments should be proposed subsequent to the ratification on the part of this State and not previous to it, and that the convention do now ratify the Constitution and at the same time recommend the following amendments"—setting out six amendments.

Mr. Iredell's proposition was lost by a vote of 84 for it and 184 against it.

Mr. Jones' resolution to the effect that "a Declaration of Rights (consisting of 20 clauses) and amendments (26 in number) should be laid before Congress for their consideration previous to the ratification of the constitution on the part of the State of North Carolina," was then put and carried by 184 to 84.

Mr. Jones then moved that "whereas this convention has thought proper neither to ratify nor reject the Constitution proposed for the government of this United States, and as Congress will proceed to act under the said Constitution, ten States having ratified the same, and probably lay an impost on goods imported into the said ratifying States—Resolved: that it be recommended to the legislature of this State that whenever Congress shall pass a law for collecting an impost, this State enact a law for collecting a similar impost, and appropriate the moneys arising therefrom to the use of Congress," which was adopted by a large majority.

Congress, in September, resolved to put the constitution into operation and when the General Assembly of North Carolina met the following November, 1788—a new convention was called to meet a year later "to deliberate on the said constitution and *on the amendments if any*, and, if approved by them, to confirm and ratify the same in behalf of this State."

Soon after the meeting of the new Congress of the United States the question of amendments came up, and in September twelve amendments were adopted by Congress and submitted to the State legislatures for their ratification. These covered many of the great principles for which North Carolina had contended—the chief being that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; providing against unreasonable arrests without warrants supported on oath; and against depriving anyone of life, liberty or property without due process of law; and declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively.

Yet there were some amendments of importance that North Carolina had proposed which Congress did not adopt. The chief of these was in regard to the power of Congress to make regulations for holding elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress. An amendment limiting the power of Congress to act in that matter to cases where the States neglected to make the necessary laws had received the unanimous vote of the North Carolina Convention—but Congress paid no heed thereto.

Pursuant to the Act of Assembly, a second convention to consider the constitution and amendments assembled at Fayetteville November 16, 1789, and again was Gov. Johnston called to preside. It was now certain that the amendments proposed by Congress would be adopted by the States, and to that extent the wishes of the North Carolina people would be obtained. The practical question then had become: Would North Carolina persist in standing aloof because all of the amendments desired by her had not been proposed by Congress?

A large majority of the delegates favored the course of adopting the constitution, and seeking the other amendments afterwards, although a very respectable number were not yet willing to ratify the new form of government.

The constitution, together with the amendments, was discussed during the week, and on the 21st the convention, by a vote of 193 to 75, resolved to ratify the constitution. After that action, by a unanimous vote the convention again resolved to recommend eight amendments, the chief of which being that above referred to limiting the power of Congress to make regulations respecting the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress; and, on Monday, the 23rd of November, after a week's session, the convention adjourned.

As had been anticipated, a few months later the States adopted ten of the amendments submitted by Congress, which thus became a part of the constitution; but the Congress failed to take favorable action on the new amendments proposed by North Carolina in her convention of 1789.

These facts establish that North Carolina's delay in ratifiying the constitution originated in an apprehension that the powers delegated to Congress were not sufficiently limited in the instrument as originally framed, and that the constitution did not contain sufficient safeguards to preserve the liberties of the people. Her purpose in delay was not to separate herself from the other States, but to force the adoption of amendments which would give greater security to the rights of the States and of the people.

To a large extent she accomplished her purpose.

In part she was unsuccessful. Some amendments she had much at heart failed of adoption—but notwithstanding her disappointment as to them, she nevertheless cast her future with her sister States and entered into the Union.

Whether she was wise in suggesting more amendments is now no longer doubtful. Were it not for the potency of that tenth amendment—powers not delegated are reserved to the States—who can tell what encroachments Congress might not have made upon the rights of the States and of the people? And had she succeeded in obtaining the adoption of that other amendment limiting the power of Congress to regulate federal elections, who can estimate the value of the guarantee she would thereby have secured for perpetuating the freedom of the people?

Address of Hon. W. J. Green, Before the Cumberland County Agricultural Society on Thursday, November 21st.

Fellow Citizens:

It is with unfeigned diffidence that I appear before you to-day, because a much more eloquent and in every other way distinguished gentleman was expected to officiate on the occasion. But he failing to put in an appearance, it has pleased the management to invite me to act as substitute; and hence, owing to the brief time for preparation, you must take me with many grains of allowance, and be prepared more for an essay than an off-hand speech.

And in the few brief remarks addressed you, do not expect a learned dissertation upon agriculture, for such is foreign to my purpose. Of its dignity and prime importance one might speak from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same.

You might be regaled, as you probably oft have been, with opinions of heroes, sages and statesmen, pointing thereto and all proclaiming its supremacy of importance. You might be told as truthfully as you can that oft in the grandest crisis of history the grandest actors have been soil tillers. Four will suffice, for history may safely be challenged to duplicate the quartet—Marcus Cato, John Hampden, George Washington and Jefferson Davis. But on these hackneyed topics I will not descant to-day, for there are others far more important that demand attention.

Imminent danger to Liberty is my theme, and that involves danger to all things else worth preserving. How to avert it is more than I can tell, but it demands most pressing attention from those who possibly can.

No more fitting occasion than the present to call attention to it. No more suitable audience than the farmers and laboring classes of North Carolina. To them Liberty is no idle, meaningless word. They have ever been her staunchest champions. Through them it was mainly secured for the New World, and through their agency mainly will it be preserved, if preserved it yet may be. They realize full well that the price of that priceless boon is "eternal vigilance."

Why do I say that it is in peril? Two reasons mainly will be assigned, and perhaps the two may be resolved into one:

First, the decadence of agriculture, the sure forerunner of national decay.

Second, the almost inconceivable concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, which imports the impoverishment of the many.

I take it for granted that the first goes without question, that that greatest and most essential of all industries is, as it were, in a state of torpor, or, as the doctors call it, a comatose state.

If proof be asked, I point you to the farms and the farm houses and the illiteracy of the rising generation. If cause be demanded, my reply is, onerous and unequal taxation, and the most iniquitous system of taxation ever yet devised by human or diabolic ingenuity. One which throws the burthen for the most part on the shoulders of those least able to bear it, and makes it but a feather on the vertebra of wealth. A system which wrings revenue mainly from the necessaries of life which must be used alike by rich and poor. A forty-six dollar tax on a hundred dollar purchase is but a trifle to him whose income runs up to the tens and hundreds of thousands, aye into the millions, even conceding that his purchases of such should reach four or five or even ten or twenty thousand dollars a year. A like tax on him whose labor return is three or four or five hundred dollars a year is extortion, is robbery, is ruin. And that's just the size of it. Exempt the rich and tax the poor, that the rich may grow richer and the poor poorer. Such is the practical working, be the intent what it may.

Do you wonder that under such a state of things agriculture is in decline not only in this southland of ours but in boasted and boasting New England, where, according to a statement lately published by Mr. A. B. Valentine, Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont, farms in that State are being abandoned by wholesale, and can be bought at from one to five dollars per acre? These—bear in mind—almost in a stone's throw, so to speak, of the great markets of New York and Boston. Do you wonder that the fertile lands of the great West are shingled over with mortgages thicker than Valambrosa's vale with dry leaves in autumn? There the farms are nominally owned by the tenants in possession, but in reality by the bloated city bondholders. These do not care to foreclose as long as big, ruinous interest is paid. Their calculation reminds one of that of the Apache Indians in certain districts of Mexico. They swoop down after harvest season every year, and levy a contribution in kind of about 46 per cent. on the poor wretches who dig the earth. The Apache is too smart to take the entire crop, or to appropriate the land and tools, for then he would manumit the Greasers and would have to work them himself. And so "depression" is written on almost every barn-door throughout the length and breadth of the land. Again, where look for remedy? Capital with self-complacent shrug, says: "Work harder and economize closer." Shame to capital! There's no class of bread winners in this broad land who toil more continuously and stint themselves more closely than the classes of whom I am speaking. Bread and meat and others of the commonest necessaries is all the reward they ask, and all that they can hope for under the existing order of things, and alas! too oft more than they can obtain. Is it far-fetched to say that Liberty is in jeopardy when her truest adherents are kept battling incessantly to "keep the wolf from the door," and when wealth has become so centralized that according to the highest statistical authority 31,400 men own three-fifths of the assessed valuation of the entire country? As in comparison to voters, that is as one to four hundred! To put it plainer, 399 paupers, so to speak, to one lordly millionaire. And that is about the proportion it usually takes of free-born American citizens to make one of those most worthless, selfish, arrogant creatures, a millionaired plutocrat, and hence the warning cry that Patriotism is fast becoming dormant and as a consequence Liberty imperilled. The 400 have little left to dare or die for, and no generous prompting could make the worshipper of Plutus do it.

"Give a man a freehold and you make him a patriot," was said, I believe, by the gifted Burke.

If so it be, the converse follows: take away his freehold and he grows callous and indifferent. Give him 400 freeholds and he is apt to become no less indifferent, but insolent withal.

And hence the manly virtues are wont to flourish best in a moderate competency. Let a man have something to fight for, and he will fight to preserve it. Give a superabundance, and as a rule he turns a selfish coward, and is afraid to risk it. Nay, worse, he yearns for the strong arm of power for protection and dreams only of future cumulation. "Tell me not," exclaims the same high authority just quoted, "of the patriotism of such; his desk is his altar, his ledger is his Bible, and his gold is his God." This harsh judgment of a class, by one of the best and wisest of men, is not to be lightly overlooked. "The laying up of treasures upon earth" would seem to be their first, last and chiefest concern, and Heaven as a bank of deposit to be utterly ignored. That is their own individual affair, as is disregard of the dread warning of the same unerring teacher in connection with a camel's transit through the eye of a small domestic instrument. That, I repeat, is a question between themselves and their God, and some, I believe, have solved it to their present satisfaction, as instance prince Gautama or Buddha, Amos Lawrence, Peabody and Corcoran, not to speak of "the man of Ross."

We are dealing with the class simply as a political factor in the downfall of free States, and as such it is "more to be dreaded than an army with banners." The armies of combined Europe, with ten thousand banners and bass and kettle drums, though commanded by a new-born Cæsar or Frederick or Napoleon, or the three rolled into one grand cut-throat, would not occasion me a tithe of dread that the one and thirty thousand of luxurious voluptuaries do who already own the greater part of our model Republic, and who at recent rate of accumulation will soon own the whole. What becomes of love of country and other manly virtues when that sad climax of infamy is reached?

Friends, I am no terrorist, but I speak feelingly, for I feel what is uttered. And I tell you to-day as my solemn conviction, uttered in the face of Heaven and in the fear of Almighty God, that Free Government has more to apprehend from causes given than from all others combined. Why say it?

"History is Philosophy teaching by example. "Note one of her lessons. The day was when Rome owned the world. The day came when 2,000 plutocrats owned Rome, and when it came Cæsar came, for Rome was ready for Cæsar and ready for a master.

In the course of travel I have stood in the shade of Egypt's majestic ruins and ruminated on her past and present. What a contrast! Once the cradle of civilization and the arts, and later on the granary of the world. But at the time mentioned the rich valley of the Nile for a thousand miles was owned exclusively by a few hundred Pashas and Beys and other titled ignoramuses, with naught but wealth to recommend them. The degradation and destitution of the masses is inconceivable to one who has not seen it. Crowded into mud hovels scarcely higher than your head, and with no aperture for light or ventilation save a door some three feet high, into which the poor creatures had to crawl on their hands and knees, I have seen them eat grass like beasts of the field, and was told on good authority that a coarse, brown bread, and not overmuch of that, was their almost exclusive diet from their unfortunate entrance into life until their happy exit from it.

For many hundreds of miles on the Nile I was scarcely ever out of sight of the miserable Fellahs drawing water from the river by hand to irrigate the lands of the money kings from early dawn till darkness closed, and all for the magnificent stipend of *two cents a day* and board themselves. Out of a boat's crew of fourteen, after a six weeks' trip, ten came to me and begged that I would buy themselves and their families as slaves, agreeing to close the trade for a mere nominal consideration, and to have the U. S. Consul as intermediary agent. That was because I gave them meat rations daily, and they had somehow discovered that I was a "barbarian slave owner." Pardon allusion to self, fellow-citizens. I am simply trying to illustrate as forcibly as in me lies the debasing tendency of a plutocracy. Perhaps the reply will arise that Arabs are not Anglo-Saxons, for these last are not made for slaves. Such has ever been my fond belief, and yet perchance some of these would-have-been slaves were lineal descendants of the Pharaohs and Ptolemys. There is nothing so debasing as starvation, brothers. It will, when carried to a certain limit, induce a man to kill and eat his dog or even his two-legged friend. There is no such certain road to national penury, if not starvation, as wealth aggregation in the hands of the few such as is now going on. This abnormal increase of fortune for the few necessitates the depletion of the many, widows and orphans included. We might state the case as: tens of thousands of bankrupts to make one billionaire, proportions being observed all along the line until we strike the plutocratic pauper with only a single million. Again the cry goes up, give us remedy or the fate of the Republic is sealed. What shall it be? I am but a poor financial doctor, but have my diagnosis of the case and remedies to be applied, and will stand by it, though the whole faculty should cry out.

Imprimis, repeal all class-legislation in the interest of fortune's favorites.

In the next place, throttle the Trust and Combine at whatever cost, an i lastly, let "Capital" bear its due and legitimate proportion of the burthen of the Government, and to do it *give us a graduated income tax.* Common sense, common manhood, and common justice alike cry out against longer exemption of the class most able to bear its proportion. There is no class between oceans that owes as much to the Government for its protection. In the name of decency let them begin to liquidate, and let the Government let up on others less able and less liable.

Let us scrutinize the proportion of tax paid by this lordly class, for it will well bear scrutiny.

I do not propose dealing in close figures, for they are not at hand, but they shall be sufficiently proximate to justify conclusions, that the wealthier class, the 31,000 owning, according to Mr. T. G. Shearman (whose authority on such questions usually goes unchallenged), three-fifths of the entire property of the country, pay but a small, I may say an insignificant, proportion of the annual revenue of the Government. I believe he gives three whose average wealth is upwards of $150,000,000 each, making a total of $450,000,000. These three by legitimate process should pay about double the amount of taxes paid by North Carolina. Let's see how the case stands. Assuming that their annual average purchases of foreign commodities, omitting diamonds, and laces, and silks, and satins, and ottar of roses, and pictures, and marbles, and bric-a-brac and such like, which through the consideration of the paternal Government for its pampered pets pays a little or no tax; I say, assuming that their annual purchases of such tax paying necessaries should average $25,000 annually, the amount of tax paid by each on the 46 per cent. basis would be $11,500, or, for the three, $34,500, and it is a liberal estimate. According to the last census North Carolina had within a fraction of a million and a half population, or about one thirtieth of the whole. Gauged by that standard, her tariff taxes are between seven and eight millions of dollars a year, whilst her assessed valuation of property was only a little over one half that of these three monied kings.

By legitimate process and parity of reasoning, if North Carolina pays $7,500,000 to support the Government, those three should pay at least $12,000,000 instead of a paltry $34,500, and so by similarity of calculation it will be ascertained that the 31,000 monied magnates pay not one-fifth of their proper quota—nay, I go further, and say not one-tenth, aye, not one-twentieth reckoned on the property basis of North Carolina's proportional share. All this is bad enough in all conscience, but when all other classes are called upon to pay tribute to the manufacturing class (largely represented) by driving off all competition, the thing becomes simply intolerable for the farmers and other toiling millions. Infamous beyond words to express! Convinced of the injustice and iniquity of such a system, I strenuously advocate, as I long have done, the restoration of the income tax as the only means by which entrenched capital can be reached and made to bear its due share of burden. If Mr. Shearman is correct as to aggregated capital in the hands of the 31,000, a tax of even 5 per cent. by average on their incomes would yield $150,000,000 of government revenue per annum.

Fellow Citizens: Only part of a day has passed since this old town was alive with martial pomp, called into being to commemorate an event in our State history which is well worthy of commemoration.

It was indeed a glorious event and most worthily celebrated. Just a hundred years ago North Carolina was in her swaddling clothes as a sister in the new formed Union, eleven others having been previously born. What gives her chiefest claim to merit is not her precipitancy in assuming the obligations of Statehood, but rational caution and due deliberation, and such in peace has ever been her ruling trait. In war it has never been remarked. She has perhaps in first part followed too closely advice contained in the noblest battle speech ever put in the mouth of man:

"In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger."

Yes, yesterday was replete with historic

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recollections garnered from a century by gone. It has come and gone, and left scarce a trace behind save in reminder of a glorious past, which let us trust gives index hope of a no less glorious future. Yea glorious, thrice glorious, is the recollection of duties done by North Carolina dating far anterior to November 21st, 1789. Imbued with such reminder, there comes another of duties yet to do. Shall they be done? Let posterity answer for us as we have just answered for an antecedent age. A day bygone we sat in judgment on our forbears, and the verdict rendered was: "Well done good and faithful servants." "You were wise beyond your day and generation."

A hundred years to come let us trust that another and a far grander gathering will meet in this self-same town, then a teeming city, and not only ratify ratification and verdict rendered of the 18th century Carolina, but likewise include the 19th as meet offspring of the other.

And so may that lofty and patriotic aspiration to be deemed worthy by the next of descent from the past century, prove a perpetual incentive to patriotic duty. Let no intimation of bastard deterioration crop out in succeeding cycles, and we may easily imagine that our Revolutionary sires who now, let us trust, are with the saints, will be as proud of their posterity as posterity is of them. I am truly glad for another reason that the day is henceforth consecrated to Liberty. Our attention has been directed to the part that North Carolina plays in history, both by the eloquent orator of the occasion and by that venerable and honored man, he, sage and statesman whom we hoped to have with us, and whose grand letter was yesterday read. According to those high authorities hers was the leading part in the great drama of Revolution. Others with more blatant claim must henceforth be content with a back-seat in the synagogue or that of place-walker or second fiddle in the performance. Hence my hope is raised for a new-born and largely augmented State pride on the part of our people. For in that, my friends, we have ever been most wofully deficient.

In every crisis North Carolina has made history, but been content for others to write it, and hence others have worn the chaplet. Henceforth let us hope for more self-assertion. If I had boys to raise, one of the first lessons that should be instilled into their young minds would be drawn from old Horatio Nelson, the grandest of England's sea-kings. "Boys," he would say to his newly reported midgies, "there must be rules, and I lay them down in half a minute. In the first place, obey implicitly every order of a superior. In the second, regard every man as a personal enemy who speaks ill of England or of England's King, and in the third place hate a Frenchman as you do the Devil." His second would suffice for our purpose: "Regard every man as a personal foeman who speaks ill of your State, and resent a slur upon her as you would one to your mother."

North Carolina needs no apologist. Dedefender, she too often does. Her modesty in peace has ever been her chiefest reproach. It's well that witlings, historical and otherwise, realize henceforth that yesterday it was buried. It is fitting that she through loving sons assert herself, not as a "strip of land between two States," but in all of the liberty-loving attributes which "constitute a State," the peer at least of the best, the leader of most.

And so recalling, it is further meet we bear in mind the poet's warning:

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State,
An hour may lay it in the dust."

and by the same great thinker and to same intent:

"'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,
First freedom and then glory—when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last."

what a warning!

Eternal and everlasting shame on the age and people that permit a State to die. As long as men are men and true to themselves, and true to their traditions, States never die. It is only when avarice absorbs patriotism in one class, and slavish fawning to ill-gotten gain keeps pace with it in others that free States may well begin to tremble, and Liberty prepare for her final flight.

Heaven grant, though the signs so portend, that we are not on the eve of this last base consummation! The coming tyrant, friends, is not always of the glaived hand and coat of mail. The *Medici* were not soldiers, but only wealth-gainers and money-changers, and yet enslaved Florence gives dire warning of the potency of such. With colossal fortunes of mushroom growth in this good land in comparison with which Cosmo or Lorenzo were but Italian mendicants, and these reduplicating with every decade, what is to prevent history repeating herself on a broader scale? Isatiate greed of gain (absorbing, let us hope, political aspiration) and lack of capacity in the possessors may grant us exemption for a while from a mere monied master.

But judging from the past, their support of the iron hand may well be relied on when contingency comes. Capital is timid, proverbially so, and especially so in free States. Hence it is ever clamorous for strong government, and strong government by whatever name known is nearly allied to tyranny. With sixty billions of dollars in the hands of thirty thousand men, the thirty thousand are a most dangerous and potential factor for the subversion of freedom, if it be to their fancied interest to work in aggregation for that base object, as has too oft been done. We have already seen them in these later years electing Governors and Presidents in supposed sympathy with their privileged class, and buying seats in the halls of legislation, both State and National, for themselves. We see them controlling the financial policy of the Government in disregard of the commonest justice and in the interest of wealth. We see them strutting like peacocks and almost aping deity, and hear them in their inflated self-sufficiency "damning the People." Does it require a great stretch of the imagination to see them in the near future acting in concert to subvert the Fundamental Law of the country, even that great charter of Constitutional Liberty whose adoption by our State has just been so fittingly celebrated? History tells of one of their sort, a base-born slave, buying at public auction the crown and sceptre of Imperial Rome.

Let us take a forward glance of only half a century, and contemplate the prospective ability of some to imitate the example of Didius, the crown-buyer. There are individual fortunes to-day, we are told, of more than $200,000,000. If these are held together after a sort of primogeniture fashion, as the rule seems to be, in fifty years from to day one of these will by natural accretion have run up to three or four thousand millions of dollars! A sum more than double the debt of the United States, and which at simple 5 per cent. interest would yield an annual revenue to its more than kingly possessor equal to about one-half of the revenue from all sources of the Government to-day, when upwards of a hundred millions of dollars a year is being wrung from the people in excess of expenditures, rascally pensions included. The mind staggers in contemplation of such near and dread results, and the heart of the patriot is filled with gloomiest foreboding. God grant us outlet and escape from the apparently inevitable. "for if he don't (as the poet says) God knows who will, much longer."

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Send for descriptive Catalogue, No. 1, of

FRIUT TREES, VINES, &c.

and No. 2, Green-House Catalogue of young pot-grown

Roses, Chrysanthemums, CARANTIONS,

and a general variety of Bedding and Flowing Plants, ready to plant out in April and May.

☞Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Address

J. VAN. LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.

May 30, 1889.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The ÆTNA is one of the strongest companies in the world, having a capital of 4,000,000.

Her dealings are unquestionable.

She has paid out in Chicago alone $3,800,000 in losses.

Place your risks in strong companies.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

March 7, 1889.

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M.

BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	Nov 9
GULF STREAM	Saturday,	Nov 16
BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	Nov 23
GULF STREAM	Saturday,	Nov 30
FROM WILMINGTON.		
BENEFACTOR	Friday,	Nov 15
GULF STREAM	Friday,	Nov 22
BENEFACTOR	Friday,	Nov 29
GULF STREAM	Friday,	Dec 1

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

These Steamers have unsurpassed passenger accommodations

For Freight or Passage apply to

R. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., 35 Broadway, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 35 Broadway, New York.

FAYETTEVILLE

—IS THE—

Cheapest FURNITURE Market

IN THE STATE.

EVERY VISITOR to the CENTENNIAL AND FAIR

IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO PROVE THE ABOVE ASSERTION

BY CALLING ON

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Hair, Pine Fibre, Shuck and Straw Mattresses.

Remember, when dealing with us, you have no middle men's profit to pay, as we are Manufacturers and Manufactory Agents.

Be Sure to Pay Us a Visit.

S. E. Cor. Market Square. — Next to Sedberry's,

EDGAR A. POE,

MANUFACTURER OF

BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Paving Brick and for Factory Use a Specialty. Capacity 20,000 per day. Correspondence solicited from Street-Paving Contractors, Factory Men and others in need of a genuine article. Best Brick manufactured South of Philadelphia; will stand a pressure of 100 tons. I am prepared to fill ALL orders, large or small. For further particulars, call on or address

E. A. POE,
October 18, 1889.—1y] Fayetteville, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

Cotton -:- Gins
FOR EVERYBODY
We Sell the Best ONLY!

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Of Every Description
Always On Hand.
Give Us A Call.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,

A Car Load of Rock Lime.

Flour a Specialty.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

Wholesale::Grocer

—AND—

Buyer of Cotton AND Naval Stores.

Consignments and Orders Solicited.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Well Selected Stock of

Heavy Groceries and General Farming Supplies.

Buys always from first hands, and sells as low as reliable goods can be sold, and cordially solicits your custom. Prices mailed on application.

Not Specially "Headquarters" or "Leaders," in the sense generally advertised, but second to NONE in purchases or sales of goods in his line.

The Old Reliable Tennessee Wagons and Carts

ALWAYS FOR SALE!

Give us a call when in town, and we guarantee to please you.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Cutlery, Pistols,

GUNS, &c., &c.

Sporting Goods of Every Description.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting, Leather Belting, Lace and Belt Fastenings

OF ALL KINDS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Estimates and Correct Measurements Given for Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT LIVING PRICES.

TURPENTINE AND EDGE TOOLS

—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE.—

Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. JOE PERSON,

—PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF—

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy,

IS NOW VISITING YOUR TOWN,

and would be pleased to have those who wish to consult her in regard to the Remedy, call on her at the Musical Exhibit of Messrs. Hume, Minor & Co., Richmond, Va., at the Fair Grounds, where she will give them all desired information.

When the parties cannot conveniently call, Mrs. Person will visit them at their homes, if requested to do so

Information in both cases FREE.

JUDGE SHEPHERD'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 13, 1886.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy has been used by a member of my family, and the result has been very beneficial. I believe it to be a good medicine. JAS. E. SHEPHERD.

Mrs. Brown, the case alluded to in Judge Shepherd's testimonial, says:

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 20, 1886.

It is with pleasure I add my grateful testimony to the hosts of witnesses who have attested the virtues of Mrs. Joe Person's great Remedy. After years of debility and suffering, it has proven to me the best of tonics and blood purifiers. An obstinate, irritable ulcer on my ankle, from which I suffered agony for years, seems to have healed entirely and healthfully under its purifying effects, and my general health has greatly improved.

MRS. S. T. BROWN.

DR. J. H. McADEN'S OPINION.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15, 1889.

I consider Mrs Joe Person's Remedy the finest blood purifier that is on the market today. J. H. McADEN.

DR. THOS. HILL'S OPINION.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 23, 1889.

Mrs. Joe Person, Madam:

About April, 1887, I treated Sam Privett, a lad about 15 years of age, for scrofula, affecting the glands of the neck. In spite of all treatment they grew from bad to worse, finally suppurating and becoming running sores. In the latter part of that year you were in Goldsboro, saw the boy and proposed to treat him. I had done all that I could for him, and considered his chances for life very small and told you so, and that if you would benefit him with your Remedy, I would give you a certificate of that fact. That you have done your part the boy is now a living witness, and I shall not hesitate to furnish your Remedy in any similar case I may be called on to treat.

THOS. HILL, M. D.

REV. C. J. GIBSON, D. D.,

Minister of the Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Va., says: I have used Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy in my own family, and it gives me pleasure to say it has proved a valuable Tonic and Purifier of the Blood, and, if thoroughly tested, I think will remove many cutaneous disorders.

CHURCHILL J. GIBSON.
Petersburg, Va.

☞ This Remedy is for sale by Fayetteville Druggists.

Nov. 19, 1889.

AUCTION.

The Manchester Cotton Mill located at Manchester, Cumberland County, N. C.,

half mile from station on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway and 11 miles from Fayetteville, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at MANCHESTER at NOON ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1889.

The Mill is fully equipped for the manufacture of Plain Checks and other colored goods. Has both water and steam power, and can be run with small quantity of fuel.

The capacity is 1,750 spindles and 55 looms, and the production of yarn about 750 pounds, and of woven goods 2,500 yards per day.

The property consists of Mill Building, part of which is brick; Machine Shop with Lathe and all necessary tools; Store and Store Houses; Gin and Gin House; 17 Tenement Houses and 35 acres of Land; Gas Machine and Piping complete for lighting every part of the Mill; Dye House with Vats and all other necessary appurtenances.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in one year, balance in two years, the last two payments to be secured by endorsed notes at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from date of sale.

A full inventory and further information will be furnished on application by mail or in person at this office to all parties who may contemplate purchasing the Mill."

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. P. BALDWIN, President.
5 and 7 W. German St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 15, 1889. ts

Centennial! 1889 Centennial!

WILMINGTON BRANCH HOUSE

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

No. 56 South Side Person Street,

McMILLAN BLOCK.

Crockery! Crockery!

Glassware! Glassware!

ELEGANT DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.

FANCY GOODS.

Vases, Baskets, Novelties in China and Glassware; Silver Plated Table Ware in new designs; Mosaic Ware.

No mistake in this. Come and see us.

S. A. SCHLOSS & CO., Auctioneers,
56 South Person Street.

Nov. 19, 1889. 1m

The Sampson County Agricultural Fair

—WILL BE HELD AT—

CLINTON, N. C.,

December 4th, 5th and 6th, 1889.

HON. D. G. FOWLE,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Will open the Fair on Wednesday, and on Thursday (Veteran's Day) there will be an address delivered by

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE,
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY WILL BE

ALLIANCE DAY,

and it is expected that 5,000 persons will be on that occasion addressed by the

HON. C. W. MACUNE,
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE,

on the Financial and Industrial outlook for the Farmers in the South.

REDUCED RATES OVER THE RAILROADS.

Stock on exhibition fed free.

Send for Premium List.

For further information address

MARION BUTLER,
November 21, 1889. Secretary.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

YOU WILL

Find - First-Class, - Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceries,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, MEATS,

—AND—

Family Supplies of Every Description, at all times, of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices, fully guaranteed.

At R. T SCANLIN'S, Agt.,
No. 57 Person St., Fayetteville,
October 8, 1889.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

—AND—

JOBBERS' SUPPLIES!

Come Early and Late

—TO—

D. A. McMillan,

Person Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(Next Door Above McMillan Bros.)

He has now in stock and for sale an elegant assortment of

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Bacon, Molasses, Lard, Tobacco, Cigars,

Snuff, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Fine Candy, Nuts, Canned Goods, Jellies.

FRESH FROM THE FACTORY:

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Glass-ware.

FISH--by the Keg or Barrel.

In MY NEW and SPACIOUS QUARTERS, first door above McMILLAN BROS., I am NOW BETTER PREPARED to supply my Local Customers than ever before with Fresh Goods for the Table. My stock at present embraces EVERYTHING in the

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERY LINE,

from Breakfast Bacon to Table Salt.

NICE : COUNTRY : HAMS

always in Stock the year round.

A cordial invitation extended the general public to call and visit my New Stock in my New Quarters. No trouble to show goods and give prices.

☞ Special inducements offered Country Merchants and Jobbers, at

D. A. McMillan's,

Next door above McMillan Bros.,
Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
October 3, 1889. tf

N. INGRAM,

PERSON STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Will continue to furnish his patrons with

BEEF,

Mutton, Pork, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Eggs, Butter, Fruits and Vegetables,

And whatever else will satisfy the appetite of any man—always giving the best the market affords.

I will pay the highest market price for Cows, Hogs and Sheep.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Sausage

October 8, 1889. 6m

NEW LOT

—OF—

STOVES!

COAL AND WOOD

BURNERS!

DRIVE-WELL -:- PUMPS,

&c., &c.,

—JUST RECEIVED,—

—AT—

McMILLAN BROS.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

October 18, 1889. tf

FOR SALE.

A SIX ROOM DWELLING HOUSE

on Haymount, in a good and healthy neighborhood, with stables and all other necessary outhouses; well of water on the lot convenient to the house. The property is known as the Ray or Worth place. Persons wishing to examine or buy will apply to

W. W. HUSKE.
Nov. 7, 1889. tf

Re-Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made October 25, 1889, in the cause of R. J. Madison Royals and others, *ex parte*, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on November 30, 1889, two small lots of land, containing about 60 acres, lying in Flea Hill Township, and known as lots No. 1 and 2 in the division of the land of the late Robt. Royals. See Book L., No. 4, Page 543, Register's Office of Cumberland County. Terms Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT.
October 31, 1889.—4ds] Commissioner.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND-HAND ROAD CART of the latest and most improved style, with top attached. Vehicle as good as new. Apply to

D. McD. GRADY.
Nov 15, 1889. tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 15.

Taking effect 3.35 A. M., Monday, October 21, 1889.

NORTH BOUND.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fright, & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:20 a. m.	6:15 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	5:35 a. m.	8:05 a. m
Leave Maxton,	5:45 a. m	9:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:35 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	8:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	10:00 a. m.	12:55 p. m
Leave Sanford,	10:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m
Arrive Greensboro,	1:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	2:05 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail North bound breakfast at Fayetteville and dinner at Greensboro.

SOUTH BOUND.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fright, & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:35 a. m.	5:30 a. m
Arrive Greensboro,	7:20 a. m.	1:15 p. m
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 p. m.	7:00 a. m
Arrive Sanford,	1:03 p. m.	1:25 p. m
Leave Sanford,	1:25 p. m.	2:15 p. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	5:25 p. m
Leave Fayetteville,	3:35 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:25 p. m	12:50 p. m
Leave Maxton,	5:35 p m	1:05 p. m
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:50 p. m.	3:40 p. m

Passenger and Mail South bound breakfast at Greensboro and dinner at Sanford.

Factory and Madison Branches—Freight and Accommodation.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Millboro	7:25 a. m
Arrive Greensboro	9:00 a. m
Leave Greensboro	10:10 a. m
Arrive Madison	12:30 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Madison	1:45 p. m
Arrive Greensboro	4:10 p. m.
Leave Greensboro	4:45 p. m
Arrive Millboro	6:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory and Madison Branches run daily except Sundays.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 6, 1889.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 40 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 55 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	10 20 A. M.	
Arrive Wilson	2 27 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 37 "	
Arrive Selma	3 49 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	6 00 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 20 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 16 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 30 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	10 43 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw	10 57 "	
Arrive Goldsboro	11 52 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville	*8 40 A. M.	
Arrive Selma	11 00 "	
Arrive Wilson	12 10 P. M.	
Leave Wilson	12 45 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 20 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55 "	
Leave Tarboro	10 20 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Halifax 2:50 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:00 P M, Riverton 6:50 P M. Returning, leaves Riverton 7:00 A M, Scotland Neck at 10:10 A M, daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 3:05 P M, Sunday 3:17 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:20 P M. 4:55 P M, Returning, leaves Williamston, N C, Daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, Sunday 5:50 A M, Arrive Tarboro N C, 9:15 A M, 11:30 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 3:00 P M, arrives Nashville 3:40 P M, Spring Hope 4:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 10:00 A M, Nashville 10:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 11:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:10 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 22 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51, Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Train No 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLEY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Carolina Central Railroad Company,

Change of Schedule.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

June 2, 1889.	No. 41. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 51. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sunday.
L've Wilm'g'n	2.20 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	
L've Hamlet	6.45 p. m.	2.00 a. m.	
L've Wad'boro	7.39 p. m.	3.15 a. m.	
Ar've Charl'te	9.35 p. m.	6.10 a. m.	
L've Charl'te			4.15 p. m.
L've Lincoln'n			5.51 p. m.
L've Shelby			6.57 p. m.
Ar've Ruth'f'n			8.20 p. m.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

June 2, 1889.	No. 38. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 54. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sunday.
L've Ruth'f'n			8.00 a. m.
L've Shelby			9.22 a. m.
L've Lincoln'n			10.50 a. m.
Ar've Charl'te			12.05 p. m.
L've Charl'te	5.15 a. m.	8.30 p. m.	
L've Wad'boro	7.08 a. m.	11. 8 p. m.	
L've Hamlet	8.20 a. m.	1.45 a. m.	
Ar've Wil'm'g	12.30 p. m.	7.45 a. m.	

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains Nos. 51 and 54 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Wilmington and Raleigh.

T. W. WHISNANT, Superintendent.
F. W. Clark, General Passenger Agent.

Schenck's History.

...North State.]

...North Carolina, 1780-81," is the title of ...the work, which has just come from the ...publishers, Messrs. Edwards & Brough... of Raleigh. It is a handsomely ...and volume of 485 pages, on paper manu... ...expressly for the book, and ...printed with new type bought and used ...for this purpose. The author is Judge ...David Schenck, of this city, and for his ...untiring service and his untiring zeal in ...furnishing this valuable link in the truth ...history of our State, he will receive ...the thanks of all our citizens. The ar... ...this book is admirable, com... ...the invasion of Georgia, ...North Carolina, by the Royal ...and ending with the battle ...Eutaw Springs in September, 1781. ...frontispiece is a finely executed ...photograph of the author, and with... ...excellent pictures, of the ...Major Joseph Graham and ...McDowell. Opposite page ...is a finished illustration of the site ...of the battle of Guilford Court House, as it ...appears. The volume also con... ...maps of North and South Carolina, ...Battle of Camden, Battle of King's Moun..., Battle of Guilford Court House, Bat... ...of Hobkirk's Hill and Battle of Eutaw ...Springs.

Judge Schenck in submitting his book to the public, says that "the State (North Carolina) had been robbed of the honor due her for repelling the British invasion in 1780-81; that the credit of her noble deeds had been ascribed to others; that the citizenship of her heroes had been claimed by other States, and that the truth, in regard to these stirring events, had, either intentionally or by gross negligence, been greatly and wrongfully perverted to the injury of her good name.

"The author, therefore, as a dutiful son of North Carolina, determined to write this book in defence of his native state, and in vindication of the honor and patriotism of her people.

The distinguished author in his work has followed the precept that "for truth of history let history be true," and he has given to the people of his native State an authentic account of the doings of our Revolutionary ancestors, which will be read with pride by every patriotic citizen of this grand old Commonwealth.

AN EXCELLENT EDUCATION
AT VERY LOW RATES
IS OFFERED to BOYS and YOUNG MEN
AT
DAVIS SCHOOL.

This is a Military Boarding School, and is one of the Best Equipped Schools in the United States. Healthy location, Fine Climate, Mild Winters, Cadet Cornet Band, Cadet Orchestra, Full Course of Study, or preparation for highest classes of any College or for Business. Complete Course in Telegraphy. For Register with full particulars address

COL. A. C. DAVIS, Supt.,
LaGrange, N. C.

Jno. Underwood & Bro.,
—Representing—
CARHART & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
NEW YORK;
TEAGUE FLOUR MILL CO.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.;
JOHN A. KRATS,
WHOLESALE CANDY MUNUFACTURER,
RICHMOND, VA.;
SCRATER BROS.,
GRAIN,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
and other well known and substantial houses.
No. 5. THORNTON BLOCK.

CHARLES HAIGH,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE,
Cutlery,
Farming Implements,
&c.
GROCERIES,
Flour,
Bacon,
Salt,
Seeds,
&c.,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. E. GARRETT,
PRINTER AND BINDER,
60 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Printing, Binding, Perforating Ruling and Numbering.

DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, LEDGERS COURT RECORDS,
and everything furnished by County Clerks and Registers' of Deeds put up to order.

Old Books Rebound at Reasonable Rates.

STOLEN!

A SILVER HUNTING-CASE WATCH!

Two dials for time, sweep second-hand and second-hand. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery and a bigger reward for the thief. A boy saw the thief, but did not give it away for more than twelve hours. Will pay good money for its recovery.
OBSERVER OFFICE.

BOARD.

BOARD can be obtained of Mrs. Murdoch Maxwell, at the Blake House, on Railroad Street, at the new depot. Table fare first-class. House open after this week.
M. MAXWELL.
nov 28-1t-pd

Notice of Land Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY I will, on Saturday, November 30, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash, two tracts of land, formerly belonging to the estate of the late Malcolm McMillan. First tract contains 100 acres, less 4 8-10 acres, lying on Sandy Creek, seven miles from town on the East side of the Cape Fear river, and on the line of the Wilmington extension of the C. F. & Y. V. R'y, adjoining the lands of Daniel Horne, Furman Jackson, Melvin and others. Second tract cntains 23 acres, very near the first tract.

Both tracts are heavily timbered and is considered among the best swamp lands in Cumberland county, and is valuable for farming purposes as well as its timber.
JOSEPH CADE,
Attorney in fact.

HENRY L. COOK,
Attorney.
Octobee 25, 1889. tf

Jacob Schlossberg.
No. 7, Thornton Block,
Merchandise -:- Broker
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
—Representing—
R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
NEW YORK;
Chicago Packing Co.,
—AND LEADING IN—
Grain, Flour, Fruit, &c.

Orders and Consignments solicited.

NEWTON H. SMITH
CARRIES A FULL LINE OF BITUMINOUS AND ANTHRACITE
COAL
—AT BOTTOM PRICES.—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of Cattie Morrison, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 28th day of November, 1890, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All parties indebted to said estate are notified to come forward and make immediate payment.
D. K. RAY, Administrator.
N. W. RAY,
J. G. SHAW, Attorneys. November 4, 1889. 6w

LAND FOR SALE!

A PART OF THE BAKER LAND on Wilmington Road, five miles from Fayetteville, and belonging to C. G. Hill, is offered for sale in two tracts of about 100 and 117 acres. This is river and swamp land—about 40 acres cleared on each tract, and adapted to corn, cotton, fruits, &c. For plot and terms apply to Rev. H. G. Hill, Maxton, or, Capt. N. W. Ray, Fayetteville, N. C. nov 28-4t

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE!

ON TUESDAY DECEMBER 31st, at 12 O'CLOCK M.
AT THE MARKET HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE,

I will sell at public auction the Linwood Mills, located about 10 miles West of Fayetteville on Lower Little River, about 1 mile from Manchester Mills, with the tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less. Terms made known on day of sale. For further particulars, write me at Fayetteville, N. C.
Z. B. NEWTON,
November 27, 1889.—tds] Executor.

Valuable Mill and Farm
FOR SALE!

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1889,

At the Court House in Lillington, Harnett County at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell at public auction the "McKay Mill" and adjacent farm, containing about 335 acres of land. The Mill is located about one mile from Northington's Ferry, on the Cape Fear River. It has a Cotton Gin, and in good neighborhood for custom. The Farm is in good order. It has a Two-Story Dwelling and all necessary Out-Buildings.

Also, at same time and place, one other tract containing about 200 acres, located about one mile from farm.

Terms of sale:—One-half Cash, balance November 1, 1890, with interest from date at 8 per cent. Title reserved until all of purchase money is paid. Possession given at once. For further particulars, write me at Fayetteville, N. C.
Z. B. NEWTON,
Assignee.
Fayetteville, N. C., November 27, 1889.—[tf

CORRECT PRINCIPLES
—IN—
BUSINESS!
ROSE & LEAK
ARE DOING A LIVE BUSINESS UPON THE FOLLOWING FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES:

1. GOODS SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS.
2. CASH REEQUIRED OF ALL—NO BOOKS KEPT.
3. ONE PRICE ONLY—ASKED AND RECEIVED.
4. PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
5. CORRECT CHANGE GIVEN TO THE LAST PENNY.
6. NO FACT OR ARTICLE KNOWINGLY MISREPRESENTED.

Read these Rules over carefully, and if you believe that they are proper and right, and that all connected with the House are LIVING SQUARELY UP TO THEM, you must conclude that the best place for you to trade is at the CASH STORE of

ROSE & LEAK.
October 18, 1889. tf

JHEO. J. McGOWAN, Manager.
ROBT. B. McGOWAN Ass't Sec'y and Treas.
THE JOHN H. McGOWAN CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Water Works Machinery,
STEAM-POWER and HAND PUMPS.
BRASS and IRON GOODS for STEAM, WATER AND GAS.
Engine and Boiler Trimmings and General Supplies.
No. 1425 EAST MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
Represented by J. H. BURGESS, P. O. Ramseur, N. C.
October 3, 1889. tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Bear in mind what you may expect with our grand old town full as it never was before with welcome visitors from far and near, and provide yourselves with such goods as you will need, and don't forget THE UNDERSIGNED with fresh additions of
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Look in and make your arrangements about Oysters certainly by the 15th, and oblige
A. S. HUSKE, Agt.
Nov. 8, 1889. tf

W. D. GASTER, Agt.,
Livery, Sale, Feed and Exchange Stables.
I wish to inform my friends and old customers that I am prepared to take care of and feed two hundred head of horses during centennial week.
Special attention given to boarding horses by the month.
Nov. 8, 1889.

IN SEASON:
RICHMOND SAUSAGE,
BUCKWHEAT CAKES,
FAT JUICY MACKEREL,
MINCE MEAT,
SWEET BUTTER,
From Delaware county, New York,
Martin's Finest Full Cream Cheese.
APPLES,
BANANAS
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS,
GOLDEN DATES,
PRUNES,
CANDIES, OLIVES CATSUPS, &C.
SARDINES, OLIVES,
The finest quality of Olive Oil.
R. M. PRIOR.
November 15, 1889. tf

—AT—
Pemberton's Bookstore
—FOR—
Fifteen Days Only,
100 Beautiful Pictures
at 50 cents (New York cost).
2,000 Boxes of Assorted Box Paper,
20 per cent. less than regular price.
5,000 Tablets of all kinds,
20 per cent. off regular prices.
Call and examine our Bargain Counter.
Sept. 26, 1889.

Our Toilet Cream.

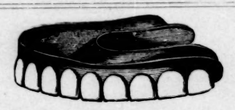
It is without doubt an excellent preparation for purposes intended. It softens the skin when hot and dry, either from exposure to the sun or wind, and as a soothing application for roughness of the face, chapped hands and lips is not excelled by any toilet preparation on the market. When applied to the skin it produces a feeling of coolness, and is entirely free from the stickiness of glycerine or greasiness of cold cream. It dries at once on chapped hands, thereby allowing the use of gloves immediately after using it, it being absorbed by the skin which it renders soft and pliable.

For gentlemen to use after shaving it is delightful, being superior to bay rum, toilet water and the alcoholic preparations usually employed for this purpose. It does not irritate or produce smarting. Try it! Twenty-five cents a bottle, at

A. J. COCK & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 5, 1889. tf

BONITZ ∴ HOTEL,
129 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,
Now being thoroughly renovated, is open for
THE -:- RECEPTON -:- OF -:- GUESTS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.



DR. G. B. PATTERSON,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
After four years' experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office up-stairs in Thornton Block, Room No. 3.
N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Nov. 5, 1889. tf

DR. J. A. HODGES
has removed his office and residence to the rooms over the Bank of Fayetteville.
☞ Telephonic communication with Horne's Drug Store.
Nov. 8, 1889. 6m

H. McD. ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THORNTON BLOCK—ROOM No.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

DR. J. H. MARSH.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. Office at Sedberry's Drug Store. Room at Overbaugh House.
May 9, 1889. 6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, tf

JOHN G. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Offers his Professional services to the good citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Room Hotel LaFayette.
☞ Office—Sedberry's Drug Store.
October 15, 1889. 1y

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Attorney-at-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS.
☞ Office over Beasley's Jewelry Store
June 20, 1889. tf

PATENTED JULY 19, '87.

S. C. RANKIN, Pres't
J. T. DENNY, Sup't.
Fayetteville Wooden-Ware Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Oak and White Cedar
WOODEN-WARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FURNITURE
IN ELEGANT PROFUSION.

Over 30 Different Styles in
CHAMBER SUITS,
EMBRACING THE NEWEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN

—SOLID—	IMITATION
WALNUT,	WALNUT,
CHERRY,	ROSEWOOD,
ANTIQUE OAK,	MAHOGANY,
ASHE	OAK.

Our WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND OAK PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth, Silk Plush, French Tapestry and Wool Plush, are very elegant.

We hesitate not to say that we have the most varied and carefully selected stock of
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES FURNITURE, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Handsome as ornament of WILLOW CHAIRS, but a Specially Fine Lot to arrive in a few days.
☞ Orders by mail filled by return freight.
October 31, 1889. S. SHEETZ & SON.

Toys! Toys! Toys!
PEMBERTON'S
Cash Toy House at their old stand in the Jamb.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK EVER OPENED UP TO THE PUBLIC.
Thousands of Baby Dolls.
Everything to Please the Children.
We would suggest that Santa Claus call and make his selection before the rush. We will take pleasure in stowing the goods until he calls for them Christmas Eve.
Nov. 12, 1889. tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed to the old Whitehead stand, at the southwest corner of the Market square, where I shall keep on hand a good assortment of
TOBACCO
—AND—
TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.
Also a complete line of domestic and foreign
Liquors and Wines,
especially for family and medicinal purposes.
A. MOORE, Manager.
March 21, 1880. 1y

J. L. TATUM & CO.,
THE ONLY FRUIT STORE
IN THE CITY
That you can always rely upon for
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!
ALSO A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY - GROCERIES.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUITS SOLICITED.
No. 55 Hay St., - Fayetteville, N. C.
June 6, 1889.

500
BLANKETS
For Use During the
WINTER.
—ALSO—
COMFORTS and SHEETS
Towels, Table-Cloths and Doylies,
Soap! Soap! Soap!
COMBS and BRUSHES,
Rugs! RUGS! Rugs!
ALL VERY LOW, FOR CASH!
Try the RACKET this Week,
SURE!
November 15, 1889. tf

LOST,

A SMOOTH, DOUBLE CASE SILVER WATCH, with my name on the back. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to me.
W. D. GASTER
Nov. 15, 1889. tf

—THE—
Fayetteville Marble Works,
CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,
Lauder's Old Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.
Estimates made on all kinds of
STONE WORK
to be delivered in any part of the State and United States. Buy a Tombstone and remember your dead relatives and friends. Designs and prices furnished upon application.
Aug. 8, 1889. 1y

FREMONT
MILITARY INSTITUTE
Has a Full Corps of Teachers
AND A
THOROUGH COURSE OF STUDY.
Its location is fine; patronage large; growth healthful and steady.
EXPENSES MODERATE
Write for Catalogue.
CAPT. W. H. HAND, Principal,
FREMONT, N. C.
Aug. 8, 1889. 6m

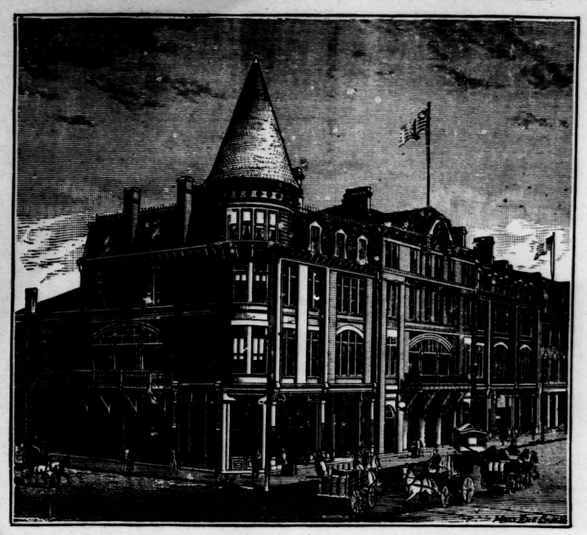
A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.
This farm lies 3 miles west of the town limits on Buckhead Creek, and contains 400 acres of land of which about 180 is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. Upon this farm is two dwellings containing four rooms each; three tenement houses; two wells of fine water; one steam gin in good order; one fish pond of three acres and well stocked with best variety of fish; a fine young orchard of first-class fruit trees and a quantity of select grape vines. This farm is well adapted to corn and cotton, and can be made a most beautiful summer residence. For particulars apply to CHAS. GLOVER,
April 11, 1889 Fayetteville, N. C

HAWKES
CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK
FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOATCE.
Mr. A. E. Hawkes has gained a national reputation as a practical optician, and his celebrated spectacles and spring eye-glasses are known throughout the United States. We are writing this article with a pair of his new crystalized lenses, and they seem to us as transparent as light itself; and with them the finest print is as clear as in youth.—Editor Christian Advocate.
ALL EYES FITTED,
And Fit Guaranteed at the Drug Store of
B. E. SEDBERRY, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 20 1y

Parties Wishing
to buy Saw Mills, Boilers, Engines, Planers, &c., can get the best bargains ever offered in North Carolina heretofore, both in new and second hand. Apply to
JOHN McDUFFIE,
No. 3 Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1889. tf

S. H. BUCHANAN,
Private Banker,
JONESBORO, N. C.
BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, DISCOUNTS PAPER, RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, MAKES COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS AND NOTES, LOANS MONEY, AND DOES A
General Banking Business.
March 21, 1889. 1y

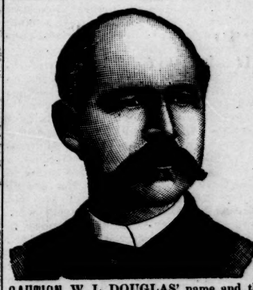
T. A. KLUTZ,
Architect and Superintendent
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 12 tf



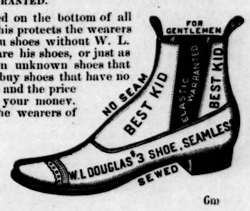
NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
T. A. BARKER, - - - MANAGER.
The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.
AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL.
An Especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months,
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.
Jan'y 17, 1889. tf

A. A. McKETHAN, A. A. McKETHAN, JR.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—
BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS
—AND—
HARNESS!
FULL STOCK ON HAND AT ALL TIMES.
ALL WORK OF THE BEST, AND FULLY GUARANTEED, AND OFFERED AT AS LOW PRICES AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE BOUGHT IN ANY MARKET.
Repairing of All Kinds Done in Workmanship Manner, and With Dispatch.
☞ Parties in want of VEHICLES OF ANY HIND are requested to examine Our Stock Before Buying. Prices given by Mail upon application.
October 8, 1889. 1y



W. L. DOUGLSS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. DOUGLAS' $3.00 SHOE, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.
FOR SALE BY
ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 20, 1889. 6m



—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.
Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.
The Patapsco Superlative Patent
STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDICUS.
☞ Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 30

North Carolina and the Constitution of the United States.

BY HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, PRESIDENT STATE UNIVERSITY.

The action of North Carolina in delaying her ratification of the Constitution of the United States has been much censured. The Federalists, after they had received the arms of nine States, became exceedingly intolerant, if not arrogant. They confidently expected North Carolina to follow the lead of Virginia, and when they found her acting independently they became angry, and, like all angry men, began to impute bad motives to their opponents and use abusive epithets. They were called ignorant and stupid because they would not acknowledge at once without question the countless blessings of a strong government, in place of the nerveless Confederacy.

It is true that the Confederacy, a government without an executive head, without courts and with a legislature which had no power to enforce its laws, had become completely discredited. The so-called government had no credit because the State would not pay taxes enough to meet the interest on the public debt. Its army was a spiritless array of less than a hundred soldiers. American ships were served by Algerine corsairs, and American sailors were made slaves of Algerine masters, but not a ship could be built to resent the injury. In fine, the want of respect for the government by the people living under it was only equaled by the contempt universally felt for it by foreign nations The experiment of freedom seemed to be resulting in anarchy.

It was not from love for the old constitution that so many of our ancestors feared to adopt the new. They desired a change. But in avoiding the evils of a weak government they wished to avoid with extremest care the evils of one too strong.

Why was North Carolina more cautious than eleven of her sisters in giving her adherence to the new Constitution? The answer may be found in the peculiarities of her history. Her sufferings and annoyances from bad laws and bad officers imposed on her by a government outside her limits had been greater than any of the others, and distrust of any authority not subject to her influence and control was burnt into the souls of all her citizens. They remembered the indifference and neglect of the Lords Proprietors—the brutality and despotic conduct of Sothell, Everard and Barrington, their irritating differences with the abler and more respectable Johnston, Dobbs, Tryon and Martin. Their colonial governors and judges, and their appointees, voracious carpet-baggers of that day, looked for their preferment to their English overlords, and felt as little sympathy with the colonist, and cared as little for their interests as the associates of Clive and Hastings did for the Hindoos of Oude. Many of them were needy scions of the nobility and gentry sent to a distant land to recruit their fortune as to obtain oblivion of disgraceful conduct at home. Our ancestors had been taught by a long course of misgovernment to yearn for home rule as the sure remedy for these evils. The stamp tax and tax on tea would never have reconciled them to a fight for independence but for other and equally weighty grievances.

The Constitution of 1776 expresses fully the mind of the people of North Carolina on the subject of surrender of their powers to official superiors. The fundamental principles embodied in Magna Charta, the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights are perpetuated into a new declaration of Rights. The Senate was so constituted as to represent fairly the property-holders, thus checking the House of Commons elected by universal suffrage of free men. The authority to legislate was only delegated for one year, and then the watchful constituents rewarded by a new election or substituted a more congenial agent. Executive and judicial officers were chosen by this legislative body, and their salaries and most of their functions were subject to its control. Our government was a legislative autocracy.

The extreme jealousy of governmental usurpation was likewise shown in the Articles of Confederation, the weakness of which has already been mentioned. Although in a life and death conflict with a nation vastly superior in strength, our State, with others, refused to submit to national, executive and judiciary authority, refused to give the legislature the power of raising armies or of taxation, and reserved to itself the annual election of its Congressmen, together with the power to order them home at will.

This confederation, this shadow of a government, was by its terms to be perpetual, and no amendment could be made to it except by the unanimous consent of all the States. And yet the people of North Carolina awoke on a fine September day in 1787 to find a new Constitution proposed for their consideration, abolishing the restraints which ten years ago had been thought to be essential for the security of the people, and these tremendous amendments were to be in force if adopted by nine States only. Is it wonderful that they were startled, shocked, terrified and enraged?

It is undeniable that a very large majority of the people of most of the thirteen States were at first opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. I know no instance in history where reason triumphed over prejudice, sound argument over deeply grounded fears, to a greater degree than when the advocates of the new Constitution won over its opponents. Extraordinary talents and a wide range of political learning, united with ceaseless industry, accomplished what to human eyes seemed impossible. Even these would have failed but for the confidence of the people in the lofty integrity and sound judgment and the purest patriotism of Washington the Great.

It is interesting to notice some of the fears of our ancestors which made them hesitate to adopt this wonderful scheme of government. It is useful, too, because a hundred years are only one wing of time's pendulum in the life of a nation. Unless we are one posterity are as vigilant as they, in confining the national authorities to the course marked out for them, the record on the third or the fourth wing of the century pendulum may witness the realization of their fears. As they knew by experience the horrors of dependence on a distant, unsympathizing government, we should consider their objection with very careful attention. I confine myself to the points made by those called in the language of the day the "antis," in the convention of North Carolina assembled in Hillsborough on the 21st day of July, 1788, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly passed 6th Dec., 1787.

1st. They were alarmed at the absence of a Declaration of Rights, guarantying that the new government would be bound by the provisions of Magna Charta and other great instruments for securing which so much blood had been shed. They were not satisfied with the argument that the States as a matter of course retained all the powers not granted in the Constitution. They saw that the judiciary of the new government was vested with power to construe its powers, and they thought it highly dangerous to set up such government, without binding it by the fundamental law to respect freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, the right to bear arms, security of their homes and other property, and all the rights and exemptions regarded as so sacred.

2nd. Another objection was to the Vice-President having a vote in case of a tie in the Senate. Such provision is not necessary, because if a proposed law does not get votes enough to pass it, it is lost. The members of the Upper House, a council in Colonial days, were practically appointed by the Governor, among whom was the Chief Justice. Great evils resulted from this intermingling of executive, judicial and legislative officers, and so it became a cherished plan, embodied in the State Declaration of Rights, that these three great departments should be kept separate. In defiance of this policy founded on social reason the Vice-President, who is a member of the executive branch, is made not only the presiding officer but a voting member of the Senate. By this provision one State is given three votes, while the others have only two. As there were only twenty-six Senators, fourteen of whom could be a quorum, this extraordinary provision, unknown to the House of Lords of England, in which the Chancellor has no vote, seemed all the more dangerous.

Is it altogether certain that this is not a valid objection?

3rd. The treaty-making power was vehemently objected to. The President and two-thirds of the Senate, i. e. in case of a bare quorum the President and only ten Senators, could make laws, in the guise of treaties, which would not only be above all State laws, but above all laws of Congress of prior date. Those who remembered the arbitrary conduct of Dobbs, Tryon and Martin and their Senate, or Council, and the power which executive blandishments had on such small bodies, not unnaturally viewed this alliance between the executive and legislative branches with extreme suspicion.

4th. Some of the best laws which the Colonial Assemblies had passed had been lost by the disapproval of their Colonial Governors. The framers of the State Constitution of 1776, in order to cut off forever this power of their governors, not only deprived him of it but made their Acts of Assembly valid when signed by their own presiding officers. It is not at all wonderful that they should object to the project of making, in analogy to the English Constitution, the President in effect a third branch of the Legislature by giving him the veto. They correctly appreciated the strength conferred on the executive branch by this provision. While the Queen of England in our day does not execute her nominal power, our Presidents frequently thwart the will of Congress even in matters of expediency about which the law-making power would seem properly to possess the final decision.

5th. Our ancestors thought this aggrandizement of the executive branch, which their experiences with King George and his Governors led them to dread, greatly increased by the giving the President and a majority of the Senators, in case of a bare quorum, then only eight Senators, or seven with the Vice-President, the appointment of all the officers. Whether they foresaw that he would likewise claim the right of removal, does not appear, but certainly the experience of a hundred years shows that they were not childish in their apprehensions The struggles for Civil Service Reform, and the spectacle of office-holders systematically assessed in order to raise funds for procuring the re-election of their chief, prove that "the opposition" in the convention of 1788 were wiser than those who sneer at them.

6th. Our ancestors showed by the provisions of the Constitution of 1776 their settled opinion that it was unsafe for the people to delegate their power for a longer term than one year. They regarded annual elections as necessary for their security. When they sent law-making agents to distant places—far off Philadelphia or New York, an arduous journey of three or four weeks, they reserved the power of recall at any time before the expiration of the year. Is it strange that the proposal to give members of the House of Representatives a two years' term without power of recall, even in cases of patent faithlessness, should have been objected to? Is it not natural that the people were horrified at the idea of the enormous power conferred on Senators being irrevocable for six years? These Senators and Representatives are not bound to continue their residence in the State which elects them. In these long terms, and permission to change their residences, and payment of their salaries by the Federal government, was apprehended the possibility, if not design, of an ambitious President combining with a few venal legislators to mould the government into a practical monarchy. This fear was intensified when they saw Alexander Hamilton and others, who at one time favored a limited monarchy, at the head of the new movement.

These fears, certainly not totally chimerical, were increased by a provision, which having been dormant for a hundred years, has recently been brought before the public as containing a grant of national power, which some think should be now exercised. Our modern politicians should hang their heads with shame when they reflect that their great-great-grand-fathers foresaw their danger a hundred years ago. I quote this section exactly as written in the Constitution as adopted:

"The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chosing Senators."

Our ancestors thought they saw in this little section the potency of a consolidated government, overriding the State governments in all elections for Senators and Representatives, with the inconsiderable exception that the States might fix the place where the Senators are elected. When we remember that the judicial officers of the general government have the final decision as to the extent of powers conferred by these weighty words, the question startlingly comes up, Were our ancestors justified in feeling uneasy when called on to ratify the provision? One of the strongest advocates of the Constitution, Governor Samuel Johnston, expressed his dissatisfaction with it, and agreed that an amendment was necessary to limit its danger.

9th. It may seem strange to us that there was serious alarm on the subject of impeachment. We cannot understand this without recalling that the House of Commons in England had often used the process for prosecution of private citizens, as well as public officers, ruining them by imprisonment and fines. Although the punishment of one not an office-holder, even if impeachment is applicable at all, could only be disqualification to hold office, yet there was hesitation in transferring to America even to this extent the tremendous power of the House of Commons. The Federalists contended that only Federal officers could be subjected to this mode of trial, and such has been the practical construction placed upon the clause.

10th. The greatest fears, perhaps, were in regard to the taxing power. It could not be denied that this was very extensive, in fact unlimited. Owing to the extreme bad roads and distance of markets, as well as bulkiness of our products, there was little coin in circulation. The issue of paper money, so disastrous to public credit, was nevertheless a necessity. As it required a month's travel to reach New York or Philadelphia, the people of the different States, except those who had served together in the continental army, were little known to one another. The proposal to give to a tribunal of strangers the unlimited power of levying assessments on their property, payable in coin, which they did not have and could not obtain, seemed to the men of that day remote from the cities, to the last degree dangerous. And the danger was especially terrifying because of the extensive power of raising armies and navies and the authority of incurring debt and expending money, practically boundless. The floods pouring into the treasury from import duties were not then foreseen, and the inevitable ruin of the property-owners by enormous direct taxation was confidently predicted.

11th. Akin to this fear was the dread of the extensive judicial power, which then included jurisdiction of a suit by a citizen against any State except his own. The Constitution then contained no provision for trial by jury in civil cases. The Supreme Court had appellate jurisdiction as to fact, as well as law. Many of the people were in debt, many of them held lands and other property on titles depending on State confiscative laws, which might be brought in question. Decisions might be by judges who might be strangers and unsympathizing. Massachusetts and New York were as far then, as Austria or Italy are to us. The trial might be at a distance from North Carolina so great that the expenses of attending it would be ruinous in case of victory. The judges holding office for life and drawing their living from the general government would soon have only national feelings and interests. Although there were to be jury trials in criminal cases, yet those trials could be at any point in the State which Congress might designate. As North Carolina then stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi innocent people might be forced to defend themselves in places to be reached only after long and arduous journeys and at great cost for attendance of witnesses If the people of Rutherford county, charged with Ku Klux outrages, found it in these times of railroads a hardship to make their defence in Raleigh, the hardship in 1788 would have been ten-fold greater.

There was another source of apprehension in regard to the powers of the courts. Many of the bills of credit issued by the State were outstanding. These had greatly depreciated. It was feared that judgment would be obtained on these in the Federal Courts and their payment be enforced in specie The heirs of the Earl of Granville claimed a very large portion of our territory, and many land-holders dreaded an attack on their titles. That this dread was not vain is shown by the fact that such attack was actually made, Wm. Gorton being the attorney of the plaintiffs, but the suit under an amendment to the Constitution was brought and lost before a North Carolina jury, and the appeal to the United States went off the docket during the pending of our difficulties with England.

I have not space to mention all the objections made in the debate in the convention of 1788. Some historians do us the injustice of charging that the opposition was mainly based on the unwillingness of our people to surrender the power of issuing paper money under the authority of the State. The late Alexander Johnston, ordinarily accurate, made this blunder in his school history. I proved to him that our people were honestly afraid of the tendencies to consolidation shown in the Constitution, and being a just and fair man, he acknowledged his error and promised to correct it in a future edition, which promise by his lamented death may not be performed. He bears testimony to the great superiority of the debates of our convention to those of Massachusetts. Bancroft, the most just of all historians to North Carolina, in his great book on the Formation of the Constitution, puts on record his opinion that the debates were abler

The strong speeches of the advocates of the Constitution, while they did much toward educating the public mind, availed nothing toward procuring its adoption by the convention. The adroit manager, Willie Jones, quoted a letter from Jefferson, advising that four States should stay out of the Union, in order to enforce the adoption of the needed amendments. The convention by the decisive vote of 184 to 84 passed a resolution "That a Declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the inalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution of government, ought to be laid before Congress, and the Constitution of the States that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification aforesaid on the part of the State of North Carolina." The declaration of Rights consisted of 20 articles while the amendments numbered 26. The members of the convention showed their expectation that North Carolina would on some terms enter the Union by passing a resolution recommending the General Assembly to levy the same import duty on goods brought to our ports as should be levied by the United States.

The Federalists voted against the declaration of Rights and Amendments proposed by the opposition, but offered as a substitute amendments of their own to quiet the fears of the others. The chief of these is first asserted in the strongest manner that the States retain all the rights not delegated in the Constitution, and secondly in regard to the election claim, that Congress shall have no power on the subject, "except when the legislature of any State shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same."

The leaders and principal debaters on the part of the Federalists were: Samuel Johnson, President of the Convention; James Iredell, Wm. R. Davie, Archibald Maclaine, Richard Dobbs Spaight, a member of the Federal Convention; Stephen Cabarrus, John Steele, Whitmell Hill, Henry Abbott. Their exposition of the principles of the Constitution was very strong. I think Iredell and Davie were the ablest. Iredell's speeches procured for him the appointment by Washington to the Supreme Court Bench.

The leaders of the opposition were: Elisha Battle, and —— Kennion, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and Timothy Bloodworth, Nathan Bryan, David Caldwell, Wm. Goudy, James Galloway, Thomas Hardiman, Willie Jones, Wm. Lancaster, Matthew Locke, Wm. Lenoir, Joseph McDowell, Robt. Miller, Thomas Person, Wm. Porter, William Shepherd, Samuel Spencer, Joseph Taylor, James Wilson.

The convention adjourned on the 4th of August, leaving, as said above, the question open. The new government went into operation as to all the States except North Carolina and Rhode Island, on the 30th day of April, 1789. For a few months these two States have the distinction of being the only States which were in all respects sovereign. All were English colonies until they were under the authority to some extent of the Continental Congress and afterwards of the Confederacy. All except these two were members of the Confederacy until their entrance into the Union under our present Constitution.

The General Assembly was induced to call another convention to meet in Fayetteville on the 2nd day of November, 1789. The majority in the convention at Hillsboro supposed that a new convention of all the States would be called to consider the proposed amendments, but to this the other States would not consent. The other mode of submitting the amendments by Congress to the States was preferred, and accordingly on the 25th of September, 1789, twelve amendments were passed through Congress by the requisite vote, and when the North Carolina convention of 1789 met it was evident to all that the most material of these, ten in number, containing the great principles embodied in our declaration of Rights would be passed, not only by the requisite three fourths, but unanimously by the legislature of the States. This certainty that most of the objections would thus be obviated and the realization of the impossibility of North Carolina continuing independent with her territory, cutting the Union into two fragments, together with the inauguration of the toasted Washington as President, and the incomparable wisdom which he showed, so turned the tide of public opinion that after a debate in the committee of the whole, the details of which seem to be irreparably lost, on the 21st November, 1789, by the triumphant vote of 193 to 75, the people of North Carolina in convention entered the great American Union. To Wm. Richardson Davie was given the honor of making the motion and to Gen. Benjamin Smith the honor of recording it. The General Assembly which was sitting at the same time in the same town, on the 22nd December, 1789, ratified the twelve amendments submitted by Congress. Of these ten only became a part of the Constitution. One, prescribing the ratio of apportionment of Representatives, and another prohibiting the going into effect any law urging the compensation of members of Congress until an election of Representatives shall have intervened, failed to get the approval of three-fourths of the States.

It is commonly thought that the opponents of the Constitution were overawed and that there was little difficulty in procuring its ratification. Moore says it "met with small opposition." This is a mistake. The statement does injustice to the depth of feeling on the part of the majority of our people. General Davie, an able and sagacious man, who was the leader in charge of the matter, writes as late as November 16th, only five days before the vote was taken: "The calculations are greatly in favor of the Constitution: its friends say there is no doubt; of this however I am not so confident." The record also seems to show that the friends of the Constitution made a compromise with the opponents by agreeing to support amendments to be proposed to the States in addition to those submitted by Congress. The committee which prepared them was evidently a compromise committee. Their names are: Galloway, Chairman; B. Smith, Bloodworth, Stokes, Spencer and Hay. Of these Galloway, Bloodworth and Spencer were active opponents of the Constitution and voted against it. Davie, Smith, Stokes and Hay were its supporters What were these proposed amendments which the Federalists of North Carolina, united with the Anti Federalists, thought necessary to make the Constitution complete?

1st. The first was in substance that Congress shall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives except when the State Legislature shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same, or where the provision made by the State shall be so imperfect that an election cannot be had.

2nd. The second proposed amendment was that neither Congress nor the judiciary shall interfere with the redemption by the State of their paper currency or other securities.

3rd. The third prohibited members of Congress from holding civil office under the United States during the time which they shall be elected.

4th. The fourth required the journals of the two Houses to be published annually, except parts relating to treaties and military operations requiring secrecy.

5th. The fifth required publication of receipts and expenditures to be published annually.

6th. The sixth required a two-thirds vote to pass laws relating to navigation or commerce.

7th. The seventh was aimed at standing armies by prohibiting enlistments for more than four years, except during a war.

8th. And lastly it was proposed that some tribunal be provided the trial of impeachment of Senators.

It is recorded that the Anti-Federalists acquiesced in their defeat with cheerfulness.

Before adjourning, the convention amended the State Constitution by constituting the town of Fayetteville a borough with the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons, a privilege exercised to the great benefit of the State until the convention of 1835 abolished all borough membership.

The General Assembly of 1789, many of whose members were likewise members of the convention, proceeded to do their part by electing Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins to the Federal Courts. They provided for the election of the members of the House of Representatives. With great alacrity they authorized the cession of their troublesome territory of Tennessee to the General Government, and they carried into effect the mandate of the Constitution of 1776 by inaugurating the University.

I hope I have succeeded in showing that the deliberation shown by North Carolina in entering the American Union was not from senseless prejudice or dishonest selfishness From the stand point of 1889 we can see that the proposed Constitution has been as beneficent as human wisdom has ever devised. We should not blame those who, from the stand-point of 1789, thought best to be cautious before entrusting all they held dear to the care of a government the extent of whose power human sagacity could not possibly measure.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

40 Years in the Harness!

Forty years experience in the trade of Fayetteville and surrounding counties enables

George Brandt

to purchase his Dry Goods and Notions, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., as will best suit the taste and interests of all.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS

with a new and desirable stock that is to be sold and sold cheap for the cash, I throw my banner to the breeze with good goods and low prices emblazoned thereon, promising one hundred cents valuation for every dollar spent at

George Brandt's Store,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I keep always in stock and for sale

BROTHERS' ZIEGLER SHOES.

All Grades and Sizes.

and all OTHER SHOES in the MARKET.

My stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING is simply immense, and will pay you to call and examine. My prices defy competition, and I only ask a trial.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

in all the new and late styles.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

GEO. BRANDT,
HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 3, 1889. tf

BOND E. SEDBERRY & SON,
—THE—
LEADING DRUGGISTS
—OF—
FAYETTEVILLE,
SELL NOTHING BUT THE
Purest and Best Goods:
DRUGS,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty,
SPICES, LAMPS, &C.
—PROPRIETORS OF—

Sedberry's Own Thunder and Lightning RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Sedberry's Own Thunder and Lightning NEURALGIA PILLS.

Sedberry's Own Thunder and Lightning HAIR TONIC.

Sedberry's Own Thunder and Lightning ITCH OINTMENT.

SEDBERRY'S LIVER PILLS.

They make their own SEIDLITZ POWDERS, which are always guaranteed to be full weight.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
October 8, 1889. tf

JOHN E. TOWNSEND,
HOPE MILLS, N. C.
—MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN—
Rough and Dressed Lumber
LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Pickets for enclosing yards, &c., cut to order in any quantity June 20, 1889. 6m

W. M. CUMMING,
17 Princess Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SELLS ALL KINDS OF
MATTRESSES.
He RENOVATES old Mattresses, as well as MANUFACTURES new ones; Springs, Pillows, Cushions, &c.
Nov. 1, 1889. 1m

EVERYBODY IN LINE
—FOR—
K. LEWALD'S
Mammoth Clothing House
WHERE A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, &c.,
ARE IN ABUNDANCE.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
—OF THE—
LATEST PATTERNS.
COME EARLY
Remember the Place.

K. LEWALD'S.
November 8, 1889. tf

HOLIDAY
GOODS,
Wedding Presents, Etc.,

of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture in Gold, Silver, Oxydized, Lacquered, Burnished and Plated Ware.

NOVELTIES IN
OLD SILVER VINIAGRETTES.
OLD SILVER AND GOLD GLOVE COLOGNES.
OLD SILVER BONNET BROOMS.
OLD SILVER ROSE CASES.
OLD SILVER BUREAU BOXES.
OLD SILVER BON BON TRAYS.
ORANGE PEELERS.
BISQUES.

Brilliants set in combination of Platinum, Gold and Silver for party dress.
Gold Bead Necklaces for party dress.
Solitaire Diamond Rings, Ear Rings and Pins.
The latest designs in Enameled Jewelry.
STERLING SILVER WARE.

We have no hesitancy in saying that we shall have the finest exhibit of goods in our line that has ever been brought to this State, and we extend to every one an invitation to visit our establishment—without feeling any obligation to make purchases.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1889. itf

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8, 1889. —[1y

Helping to Fight the Bagging Trust.

To those who will not be able to secure Cotton Bagging, and others wanting Cheap Bagging, I have a lot bought from our home mills which I sell very low.

JOHN McDUFFIE,
Sept 19—tf A. Moore's Old Stand.

NOTICE

On the 12th day of December, 1889, we will sell at public auction, if not sold at private sale before that day, ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND on Ander's Creek in Anderson's Creek Township, Harnett County—round pine and large ton timber; the finest timber in this section of country.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

Time of sale 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale at the residence of the Misses McCormick

RACHEL McCORMICK and SISTERS.
Nov. 7, 1889 1s

"H. H. H."
Huske's Hardware House

WILL BE CLOSED DURING CENTENNIAL DAYS NEXT WEEK DURING THE HOURS OF THE EXERCISES.

WE HOPE TO SEE ALL OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY DURING THE WEEK.

It is probable that there will be very few, if any, freight trains run for that week, and we would suggest and request our customers to send in their orders for the goods they will probably need in our line at once.

WE HAVE JUST PLACED ANOTHER ORDER FOR A CAR LOAD OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
A CAR LOAD OF
LIME,
A CAR LOAD OF
LATHS,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING SEASONABLE GOODS.

CALL AND SEE US.

B. R. HUSKE & CO.
November 12, 1889. tf

CALL AND SEE
A PRETTY SELECTION OF
SILER-PLATED GOODS
—AT—
BEASLEY'S
Jewelry Store.

—THE—
People's National Bank,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $125,000 00

—OFFICERS:—
E. J. MOORE, - - PRESIDENT,
GEO. P. McNEILL, - - CASHIER,
J. B. BROADFOOT, ASS'T CASHIER.

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Liberal inducements for deposits from Banks, Corporations, Business Houses and Individuals.

Our facilities for Making Collections at ALL Points are of THE BEST

ALL RETURNS WILL BE MADE PROMPTLY.

Persons Depositing Money and Receiving Certificates therefor, running 6 or 12 months, will receive interest thereon
October 8, 1889. 1y

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. E. H. Tomlinson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK, Fayetteville, N. C.
T. D. LOVE, Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

Livery, Sales, Feed & Exchange Stables.

I have just opened my NEW LIVERY STABLES with Nice Teams and Stylish Buggies, and am prepared to accommodate the general public. I have some fine Stock for sale.

Mr Alexander Bowles is with me and is one of the best and most reliable hostlers in the State.

Customers may rest assured that their Horses will be fed and cared well if they stop with me.

JOHN LAMBETH.
June 20, 1889. t

SCHOOL .... SUITS!

THE LAST INSTALLMENT OF OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING FOR BOYS
BEING RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Parents are respectfully asked to call and make selections while our many lines are complete. We have always given special care to the selection of goods for Boys' Wear, and the main consideration with us in buying for the present season was to secure such CLOTHING as we could recommend for

STRENGTH of WORKMANSHIP,
Serviceable Material,
—AND—
FAST ∴ COLORS,
—AND—
AT MODERATE PRICES,
TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL,

We would say, there is no necessity for longer delay in making their purchases, as all back orders have been filled, and our ENTIRE STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER is now ready for the inspection of the public.

We are always glad to show our goods, whether we effect a sale or not, and we have such confidence in our present assortment that we claim to be able to please every customer as to STYLE, and meet all competition as to PRICE.

NOVITZKY & BRO.,
"The Fayetteville Clothiers."
October 3, 1889.

Cary Collegiate Institute,
A DISTINCTIVELY NORMAL SCHOOL.

ATTENTION TEACHERS!
ATTENTION PARENTS!!

TEACHERS, do you want to prepare for better teaching, so that you may receive a better salary and have the consciousness of increased usefulness?

PARENTS, do you wish to patronize a School suited to the demands of the times, and which will prepare your son or daughter for the practical operations of life?

Cary Collegiate Institute is the only School of the kind in the State. We prepare Teachers for better teaching, and give Young Men and Women a thorough practical education.

Five courses of study.
Departments of Music, Art and Telegraphy.
Diplomas given.
Full faculty of Teachers.
Large and well arranged buildings.
Session opens August 19, 1889.
Send for circulars.

A. E. BOOTH, L. I., Principal,
Cary, N. C.
July 25, 1889. tf

H. R. HORNE,
PHARMACIST.

invites attention to a nice assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, marked uniformly at a moderate advance on cost (less than the usual profits), such as HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERIES, TOILET SOAPS, DRESSING COMBS, SACHET POWDERS, etc.

He also calls attention to CAROLINA BAKING POWDER, for the Centennial festivities, containing no Ammonia as the "Royal," no Phosphate as the "Horsford," and no Alum as the "One Spoon," "Patapsco," and a host of other inferior brands, but a pure, harmless and freshly made Bread Preparation. A fair trial will convince even the prejudiced.
Nov. 5, 1889. tf

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.
Mary McNeill vs. James McNeill.

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between the parties to this action; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the January Term, 1890, of Cumberland Superior Court to be held on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1890, at the Court House of said County in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of November, 1889.
CHAS. G. CAIN.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland Co.
Nov. 14, 1889. 6tw

The Cold Weather

is now not far off—householders will do well to procure their supplies.

Bituminous and Anthracite
COAL

by the car load, being received and put in store.

Prices made close and satisfactory to buyers in any quantities.

FAYETTEVILLE COAL & ICE CO.
Oct. 3, 1889. tf

CALL
AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT
J. T. WINBURN'S,
PHOTOGRAPHIST,
PERSON STREET,
OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Sept 27, 1888 tf

HON. M. W. RANSOM,
U. S. Senator from North Carolina and Orator of the Day.

arms of the different States, enhanced by woman's charms and loveliness, which caught the eye and fired the heart with delighted admiration, finding expression in cheers bursting forth, dying away, and again and again swelling in volume and enthusiasm.

This great attraction—which, more than any other one feature of the three days' programme, placed the Fayetteville Centennial above any other public and significant occasion in the history of North Carolina—was the conception and work of Dr. J. A. Hodges, a prominent physician of this city, to whom, and to the young ladies who sacrificed comfort and time in the endurance of what must have been no inconsiderable physical ordeal, the Centennial Association owes and cheerfully acknowledges a great debt of gratitude.

THE STREET PARADE.

At 11:30 A. M., from the State Guard Encampment and the Cadet barracks on Gillespie street, and from the armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and the quarters of the different bands on Hay street, the component parts

COL. W. S. COOK.
of Fayetteville, Member of City Council, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard and Chairman Military Committee for the Centennial.

of the procession converged at Market Square, where they fell into their proper places under the supervision of Chief Marshal Carr and his assistants, and were placed in command of Gen. Anthony and his subordinate officers.

At the Hotel LaFayette carriages containing Senator Vance, Gen. Robt. Ransom, ex-Lieut-Governor Stedman, the President and other members of the Centennial Association, the Mayor of the City, and many distinguished visitors, took their places in line, and the column moved up Hay street and returned, thence down Gillespie street to the Fair Grounds in the following order:

Chief Marshal Carr with assistants in charge of different detachments.

Gen. Anthony and staff, different officers in command of the various divisions.

The Marine Band and other visiting bands at intervals in the procession.

The Governor's Guards, Raleigh, Capt. Bernard; Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. Kenan; Durham Light Infantry, Capt. Gettis; Sampson Light Infantry,

J. G. SHAW, ESQ.,
Member of Fayetteville Bar.

Capt. Stevenson; Davis Cadets, Capt. Davis; Lumber Bridge Rifles, Capt. Malloy; Siler City Cadets, Capt. Thompson; Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot; Odd Fellows and other civic organizations; Centennial floats, as follows:

DELAWARE.
Miss Bertie McDuffie.

Delaware, whose refulgent star first took its fixed place in the constellation of nations, had the honor of leading in the splendid spectacle which, in the Centennial celebration, so fittingly commemorated the progression of events leading up to the complete and powerful union of the seperate sovereignties. The float, whose decorations were interwoven with evergreens, finished with beautiful floral wreaths, bore in abundance the staple productions of the State, together with minature trophies of its ascendency in the factory and machine shop—models of ships, cars and the other handicraft of a prosperous industrial people. The fair central figure, bearing a richly emblazoned flag, was Miss Bertie McDuffie, in an elegant robe of black velvet embroidered in gold, and draped with a broad sash of the national colors.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Miss Hattie Sutton.

Second in order was the very beautiful representation of Pennsylvania, the float draped in the national colors tastefully blended, and bearing the heaped up treasure of the fertile bosom of the "Keystone State"—coal, iron and other manifold products of that powerful commonwealth, with its teeming population, network of railways spanning valleys and bridging hills, the extensive mines piercing its mountains, and its bustling cities distributing its commerce to the markets of the world. Pennsylvania bore its honored place in this historic celebration in the person of Miss Hattie Sutton, one of the most charming of the lovely girls of Fayetteville, attired in a bright blue robe, with appropriate trimming of the national bunting. She bore a splendid flag of the State,

MAJ. J. A. McLAUCHLIN,
Commander-in-Chief of the Fayetteville Light Infantry.

and was equipped with a handsome shield, worked in elaborate relief upon which were the coat of arms. These were afterwards presented to Miss Sutton, in a letter conveying his compliments with grace and cordiality, by the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania.

The Private Secretary of the gallant General Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, writes to Miss Sutton very gracefully as follows:

MADAM:—By the direction of the Governor, I have ordered the shield and flag of this Commonwealth to be used by you in the representation of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Adoption by North Carolina of the Constitution of the United States. They will be sent to you immediately upon their completion.

The Governor desires me to express the regret he feels at his inability to be present upon an occasion which, he is persuaded, must prove to be of greatest interest.

I am, Madam,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. PEARSON,
Private Secretary.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
President of the Fayetteville Cotton Exchange.

CONNECTICUT.
Miss Janie Williams.

The float of Connecticut had been constructed with remarkable ingenuity, well repaying an hour's study over all its details, which clearly epitomized the productions and industrial resources of the State, not even omitting due meed to the fame which it has achieved in the manufacture of the "wooden nutmeg" and the "hickory ham," and the perfection to which it has brought those *durable* and *lasting* articles of the housewife's stores. Each separate part of its decorations harmonized with the other—the whole rendered more attractive by the charming figure of Miss Janie Williams, in very elegant white drapery with profuse and elaborate trimmings of silver, accompanied by the handsome insignia of the State.

An autograph letter was received from Gov. M. G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, accompanying a handsome silk State flag sent to Miss Williams.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Miss Jennie Rose.

The "Bay State"—the most powerful and wealthy of the New England group,

JOHN P. THOMSON,
President Fayetteville Cotton Mills.

into the merits of whose patriotic cause, and in deep sympathy with their earnest protest against the wrongs which they suffered, North Carolina threw herself with that readiness and alacrity which ever characterized her people when confronted by great emergencies, and proclaimed herself in full accord with Boston's resistance to British aggression—received distinguished honors in the pageant (though she omitted any notice of the application for flags, shield, &c.) in a handsome float, most beautifully adorned, and bearing specimens of the fruits of her soil and the products of her great manufacturing centres, and in the person of Miss Jennie Rose, one of the most accomplished and admired of the society belles of Fayetteville, whose costume was a crimson robe, with trimmings of the three colors, and decorated with stars.

HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor of North Carolina.

NEW JERSEY.
Miss Bertie Watson.

One of the most admired floats was that of New Jersey, whose prolific resources and extensive industries were displayed amid its varied decorations in the products of the truck farm and the garden, while a mammoth demijohn of "Jersey Lightning" invited the thirsty (and the brave) to the quaffing of a Centennial toast. To complete the attractive picture, it was presided over by Miss Bertie Watson, in costume of blue cashmere draped in the national colors, Grecian style, with gold trimmings. She wore a white silk turban spangled with stars, and bore the beauti-

HON. G. W. SANDERLIN,
State Auditor.

ful silk flag of New Jersey, with the coat-of-arms painted in water-colors on either side, together with the shield, both of which had been sent by the Governor of the State.

The Governor of New Jersey writes with much cordiality to Miss Bert Watson as follows:

I am just in receipt of your favor of the 23rd inst., advising me that you have been requested to personate the State of New Jersey, at the North Carolina Centennial Celebration. It gives me great pleasure to know that our State will be so well represented, and allow me to thank you in advance for your kindness in accepting the position to which you have been assigned.

VIRGINIA.
Miss Ruth Smith.

Fair Virginia was well represented in the bewitching loveliness of Miss Ruth Smith, handsomely attired in cream white Surah silk, adorned with a Roman scarf in which the colors of the Union were blended in broad stripes. The snowy arm bore the "Old Dominion's" shield, with embossed coat-of-arms, and embellished with blue and gold, which had been sent by Gov. Lee.

CAPT. A. H. SLOCUMB,
of Fayetteville, Member of City Council.

The decorations of the float were an unique and happy combination of the chief product of the "Mother of States"—tobacco—broad gold leaves of which were caught up at intervals by ropes of finest twist, the whole forming a complete and artistic setting to a very beautiful picture.

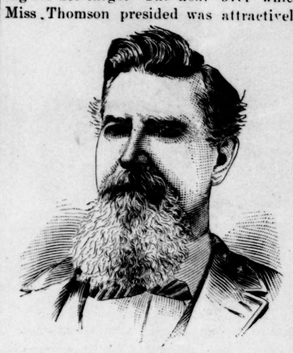
Gov. Lee hoped, up to the last moment, to be able to participate in the Centennial Celebration; and, in the letter of recognition of Miss Smith's representation of his commonwealth, expressed his intention of bringing a State flag with him.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Miss Mamie Moore.

Enshrined amid profuse adornments of holly, evergreen and other plants, arranged and grouped with rare art and skill to typify the leafy depths, precipitous gorges and towering heights of the picturesque State of New England, a daughter of the South incomparable in grace and loveliness, Miss Mamie Moore, presided over the float of New Hampshire, in costume of cream cloth trimmed with broad stripes emblazoned with stars, upon her regal head a crown of gold. A very pleasant letter from Gov. Goodell accompanied the flag, shield and coat-of-arms of the State.

NEW YORK.
Miss Laura Thomson.

The great "Empire State," whose extensive commerce commands the service of whitening sails on every sea, and fills the world's ports with the rich merchandise of the earth's most powerful nation, could have found, even in the luxurious drawing-rooms of its wonderful metropolis, no lovlier and more captivating daughter of the great men and women who have given lustre to the republic, to accept the spectator's homage of its representation, than Miss Laura Thomson, who sat enthroned amid bales, boxes, barrels and crates of stuffs and merchandise piled upon a wharf, moored to which, and manned by handsome young sailors, was a vessel in waiting for her cargo. The float over which Miss Thomson presided was attractively



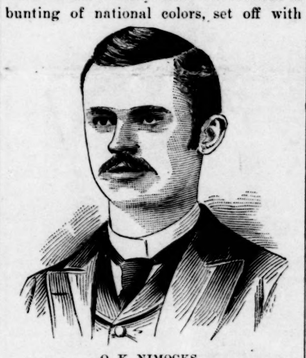
J. B. UNDERWOOD, ESQ.,
Inventor of the Celebrated "Underwood's Patent Process for Manufacturing Spirits Turpentine," and many other Important Inventions.

decorated in red, white and blue. Her costume was an ornate robe of black satin, with over-dress spangled with stars and relieved by broad stripes. The turban was of black satin embellished with tiny United States flags.

Gov. Hill sent Miss Laura Thomson his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the Celebration, with diagrams of the New York State flag and coat-of-arms.

MARYLAND.
Miss Laura Glover.

Maryland—so rich in historic lore, whose annals are fraught with recollections of great men and great achievements—was very near and dear to the South in days of trial and struggle, and to her the most touching of our national anthems was addressed. Therefore we enjoyed with unusual pleasure the tasteful finish and completeness of her representation in the pageant. A float with profuse decorations in bunting of national colors, set off with



Q. K. NIMOCKS,
President of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fayetteville.

evergreens, bore specimens of the principal products of the State, with shells, &c., emblematic of her great oyster industry. Miss Laura Glover, a graceful brunette whose beauty is the charm of the social circle which she adorns, symbolized Maryland, in costume of black faille and yellow satin, decorated with orioles. The shield and coat-of-arms completed the adornment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Miss Pinkie Pemberton.

Hundreds crossed the border, and invaded us in tumultuous greeting during the Centennial Celebration, from our sister State of South Carolina, and they greeted with glad acclaim one of the most tasteful and splendid in all the array of the Centennial Thirteen. The float was a mass of artistic decoration, combining South Carolina's beautiful emblems and the products of her fruitful soil—the palmetto, cotton, rice, pine, etc.—and was presided over by Miss Pinkie Pemberton, who won all, and more, of the complimentary expressions in Gov. Richardson's letter, attired in royal purple and yellow satin, embroidered with stars and the palmetto. She bore the State flag and shield,

DR. J. H. MARSH,
of Fayetteville, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 18 9.

than which there were none in the line of more elaborate and superb finish and design.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, October 28, 1889.
Miss Pinkie Pemberton, Fayetteville, N. C.:

HON. THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Haw River, Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina.

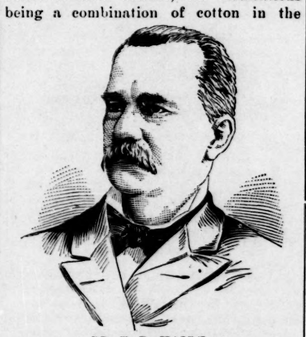
DEAR MISS PEMBERTON:—Governor Richardson takes pleasure in authorizing you to be the fair representative of the State of South Carolina at the occasion of the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States by North Carolina. The Governor believes and has abiding confidence that in you the Beauty and Patriotism for which the Old Palmetto State is so justly famed will have a most worthy sponsor.

The shield, with the coat of arms and the flag, will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be made.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully and obediently yours,
W. E. GONSALES,
Private Secretary.

GEORGIA.
Miss Anna H. Green.

Georgia, with commendable pride, exults in her wonderful progress and material development since emerging from the darkness and the sore trials of civil war; and, like a young giant eager for contest, seizes the sceptre as the "Empire State of the South." As if anxious, in our gallantry, to concede the palm to our great Southern rival, ingenuity, skill and taste were taxed to make the float of Georgia beautiful and artistic, its decorations being a combination of cotton in the



DR. T. D. HAIGH,
Graduate of the University of North Carolina, in 1849. Graduate of the University of New York; State Medical Examiner for North Carolina from 1878 to 1884 and President of the State Medical Society from 1887 to 1888.

snowy staple, in the process of growth and in the divers forms of manufacture, while it was set off by a blending of the red, white and blue throughout. Fayetteville had chosen, too, one of the brightest of her jewels for the tiara of the great commonwealth in Miss Anna H. Green, in costume of white, relieved by trimming of national colors, bearing the flag of the State, and equipped with the handsome shield and coat-of-arms.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Miss Maggie Pemberton.

The float symbolizing the "Old North State Forever!" was unsurpassed in elaborate conception and artistic design—an ornate canopy with exquisite draping of crystallized moss:—that loveliest of nature's creations, which enwraps in its fleecy folds the Cape Fear's overarching foliage, and woos with fairy swaying arms the perfume-laden breeze. Beautifully interwoven boughs of the majestic magnolia, encased in translucent rosin (*la piece de resistance* of the "Tar Heel's offerings to the commercial world), formed part of the ornamentation, while appropriate lettering

DR. J. A. HODGES,
of Fayetteville, Graduate from the University of Virginia, in 1883. Member N. C. Board of Health, County Superintendent of Health for Cumberland County and Member of Executive Committee Centennial Association.

of the same material was suspended from either side. A "Horn of Plenty," woven of cotton, poured forth its treasures of fruits, pumpkins, potatoes, peanuts, etc., at the feet of Miss Maggie Pemberton, whose graceful head was crowned with thirteen stars in coronet, while she bore in hand the Governor's flag, presented by the "Sisters of Bethlehem," Pa.—a piece of wonderfully skillful handiwork in faultless taste. North Carolina's Centennial offered nothing throughout its imposing ceremonies which more inspired the pride and evoked the admiration of her sons than her beautiful representation in the pageant of Friday.

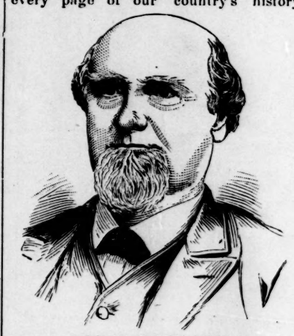
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., October 26, 1889.
Miss Maggie Pemberton, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MISS MAGGIE:—Yours of the 22d notifying me that our dear old State would be honored by having you as its representative, has been received and read with great pleasure. I have ordered the shield to be sent you by express on Monday. In regard to the State Flag, if you will permit it, I will be glad to loan for the occasion the Governor's Flag, made by the Morsvian Nuns, of Pennsylvania, and said to be the handsomest piece of work in the United States. I cannot send it, but will bring it with me. This is owing to the rule that it must remain at Headquarters, except when the Governor goes elsewhere.

Hoping this will gratify you, I am,
Very truly yours,
DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Governor.

GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

Completing the beautiful and imposing *tout ensemble* of the representation of North Carolina was the upright figure of the Goddess of Liberty, which, in the architecture of our great public buildings, crowning all the monuments of our country's greatness, and guarding the very doors of the inviolable temple of our sacred rights, has interwoven itself with our traditions and impressed itself upon every page of our country's history.

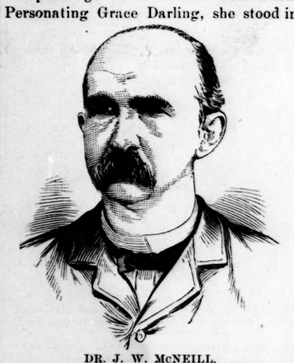


DR. W. C. McDUFFIE,
of Fayetteville, Graduate of University Medical College, N. Y.; President of the State Medical Society from 1884 to 1885 and Brigade Surgeon in Gen. Leventhorpe's Command, State Troops, 1864.

Faultless taste had added to our conception of Columbia's tutelar saint, and to the majestic and statuesque *pose* with which we have become familiarized had stated the winsome grace of lovely maidenhood in Miss Alice Hawley, in costume of white crepe and diamond crescent; she bore a silver staff with liberty cap, and wore a crown embellished with silver stars, and the inscription, "Liberty."

RHODE ISLAND.
Miss Luara Pemberton.

Last in the procession—to observe the chronological order in which that State took its place in the new confederation—came the float of Rhode Island, decorated by a tasteful combination of flowers, evergreen and bunting, and presided over by Miss Laura Pemberton, in an elegant costume of gold satin and black velvet—a charming and winsome figure to which was paid a generous tribute of admiration. Personating Grace Darling, she stood in



DR. J. W. McNEILL,
of Fayetteville, Graduate of Bellebue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and President of Cumberland County Medical Society.

the prow of a life-boat equipped with life-saving paraphernalia, and surrounded by coils of rope, netting, etc. Fitting typification of the bright little star in the republic's glittering diadem, Rhode Island's float was surpassed by others in extent, but in its furnishing and the graceful, petite form which bore its honors, it was a gem of lustre excelled by none.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, November 8, 1889.
Miss Laura Pemberton, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR MADAM:—It will be impossible for me to be present at the North Carolina Centennial, much as I would like to be. The idea of the committee in having thirteen young ladies to represent the original States strikes me as being an exceedingly pretty one, and I have no doubt they have made a wise selection in asking you to personate our State. I am very sorry that I am unable to find a shield with coat of arms or a State flag to send you as you desire, but I enclose a description of each. Not having the details, I have no wish to express other than for your best possible success

Very truly yours,
HERBERT W. LADD,
Governor.

DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH,
of Fayetteville, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869.

The parade, passing through the fair grounds, made the circuit of the race-track, and perhaps at that part of the route presented its most attractive appearance, nearly the whole line—military and all—being in full view at one time.

CAPT. S. C. RANKIN,
Member of the City Council and President of the Fayetteville Wood and Willow Ware Co.

SENATOR VANCE'S ADDRESS.

At 12:30 o'clock, after an introduction by Dr. J. A. Hodges, brief but graceful and eloquent, Senator Vance spoke for about 35 minutes—an effort which he has rarely excelled.

We know no public man whose knowledge of the history of his country and State is more thorough, or who can with more force and impressiveness present its prominent and salient facts to an audience. In his speech of last Friday he rapidly but very correctly placed before the mind of his hearers not only the history of a century ago but the great men who then lived, as well as the compelling motives of their wise hesitancy in dealing with a great political crisis, and the crystallization of public sentiment, slow but certain, which rendered the decisive action of November 21st, 1789, possible. The preponderance of talent, perhaps, and certainly the ascendency of oratorical powers of persuasion, were on the side of the adherents of ratification; but, after all, it was when the people were ready for the acceptance of a place in the Union of States that that action came.

HON. W. J. GREEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. H. L. Cook, with the pleasing ease

JOHN C. HAIGH, JR.,
Cashier Bank of Fayetteville.

and fluency always so characteristic of his appearance on the rostrum, introduced Hon. Wharton J. Green, the complete text of whose address will be found on the 5th and 6th pages. He spoke to an immense crowd—attentive and delighted—and those who failed of the opportunity of hearing him will receive this issue with eagerness, for the pleasure of reading his able effort.

DRESS PARADE AND COMPETITIVE DRILL.

At 4 p. m. the Davis Cadets formed on the campus enclosed within the race-track, and, under command of Superintendent Davis, were drawn up for dress-parade. Their soldierly bearing, superb drill, proficiency in manual, and precision in difficult and intricate evolutions, brought forth hearty praise from the old soldiers and unstinted admiration from the less expert civilians.

The competitive drill, conducted under a carefully drawn series of rules, was a trying ordeal, taxing the quickness of thought and action of both officer and soldier. The deeply interested partisans of each corps watched its progress with anxiety, and heartily cheered each exhibition of more than ordinary skill. The contest was exceedingly close between the

GEORGE P. McNEILL,
Cashier People's National Bank, Fayetteville.

Governor's Guards and the Wilmington Light Infantry; but at the close of this exhibition of generous emulation, Col. A. C. Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Judges, announced that the first prize of $200.00 had been won by the Governor's Guard, and the second of $100.00 by the Wilmington Light Infantry.

THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

As the sun declined, and the last day of the Fair as well as of the Centennial celebration was rapidly coming to a close, a steady stream of people flowed through the gates and wound over the bridge, with faces set homeward and cityward, while private carriages, public hacks and almost every other description of vehicle, packed more closely than even the typical Broadway omnibus, bore off hundreds of sight-seers. In spite of this, a large number were left within the gates, their intention being to remain in order to secure good seats and convenient posts of observation during the display of fireworks.

By 7:45 p. m., at which time the first piece was fired, the grand stand was filled on every tier, improvised benches at its

HON. GEORGE M. ROSE,
Attorney for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. and Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1884–'85.

base being also taken, with thousands densely grouped on the track in its front.

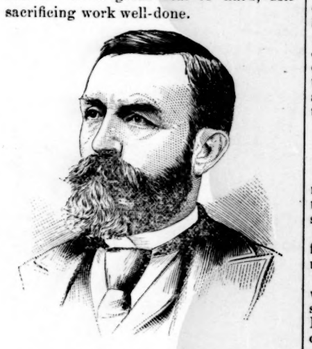
The Fayetteville people extend their correct judgment from the great things which have made them a leading community in the State and the South to even the small affairs of everyday social life, and generally gauge the merits of an entertainment infallibly. In the olden time their venerated Uncle Samuel—become exceedingly proud of his flags, eagles, etc., and perhaps with several "fingers" of 4th of July toasts under his shirt-was in the habit of giving them a free bid to his annual kaleidoscope of pyrotechnic coruscations on the arsenal grounds, which always proved to be an entertainment worthy of the *imprimatur* of the government, and consequently we know good fireworks when we see them.

Those of Friday night were very good, ushered in by the firing of bombs, then followed by rockets, Roman candles, etc., which liberally interlarded the entertain-

GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE,
Editor Siler City News and Marshal from Chatham.

ment throughout, as garniture of the leading and "star" pieces of the whole:—such as the "Fayetteville Centennial," "Se-Saw in Colonial Days," "Fayetteville Observer," "Volcano in Eruption," "Hotel LaFayette," Falls of Niagara," &c. Anything like a description would be impossible to us, unless we were supplied with an abundant store of newspaper skyreckets; but we witnessed the displays of July 4th at the Philadelphia Centennial, which, of course, far surpassed those of last week in number and extent, but not in quality, conception or design.

A very wise step was taken in the order prohibiting the passage of conveyances across Mallett's Bridge on Friday evening. But for that, an inextricable block must have ensued, with probable serious accidents. As it was, the great throngs, with great good humor and excellent order, pushed their way to the backs in waiting, and nothing transpired to mar the general enjoyment. We congratulate Mr. G. A. Thomson, Chairman of the Committee, and Manager of the Grand Stands, on the success following his efforts; no one labored harder in behalf of the Centennial celebration than he—he may "rest on the laurels" of a great deal of hard, self-sacrificing work well-done.



REV. T. P. BARCLAY,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. F. A. Olds, Quartermaster-General of the State Guard, ought to be the recipient of the most grateful acknowledgments for the heart and soul which he put into his work. He made his headquarters here, like a far-seeing officer, in advance of the general engagement, and had the field in readiness for action with the first gun, ringing out as the sun's first rays irradiated the lineaments of the Centennial picture.

Matters military could not have been in more capable hands than in those of Col. W. S. Cook, Chairman of the Military Committee. His sound judgment, despatch of business and control of all the *minutiæ*, made him admirably fitted for the position he filled.

The camp on Gillespie street was skillfully pitched, governed with military discipline, and was the centre of attraction throughout the celebration.

There were many Confederate soldiers, to secure whose comfort every effort was made—any want of success in which is to be attributed to a failure to find them and minister to their wants.

THE BAND CONTEST.

The musical contest between the rival bands took place under the critical judgment of Prof. Sousa, Musical Director of the United States Marine Band, resulting in the award of the first prize of $100 to the Durham Cornet Band, Mr. A. J. Thomas, leader, and second prize of $50 to the Lumberton Cornet Band, Mr. C. B. Shipper, leader. The points considered in Prof. Sausa's report were Intonation. Unity, Expression—in the March, Overture and Polka, the first named making 29 points, and the other 15.

THE PRESS.

The press of North Carolina was ably represened through the ceremonies of the Centennial celebration, the dailies of the larger cities sending portions of their editorial staffs, who did us full justice in telegraphic reports each day, while we had as honored guests the editors and reporters of the many excellent papers of the State. The following resolutions of thanks presented by Dr. J. A. Hodges, and unan-

EX-JUDGE RALPH P. BUXTON.
Member of Fayetteville Bar.

imously adopted at the last meeting of the Centennial Executive Committee, gives fitting expression of appreciation of the services and courtesies of our able journalists:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 27th, 1889.

At a meeting of the Centennial Committees held to-day, the following resolutions, read by Dr. J. A. Hodges, were enthusiastically adopted:

That while we, as a committee, recognize and appreciate the liberal aid and generous support given throughout the State by the public press to the Constitutional Centennial recently celebrated here, and while we thank it cordially for its patriotic efforts in making this the grandest occasion ever known in the State's history; still, in the name of all the people, we would record our indebtedness and return our undivided thanks to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, the Wilmington *Star*, the Wilmington *Messenger*, the Charlotte *Chronicle* and Asheville *Citizen*, for their enthusiastic and untiring zeal in upholding and sustaining this Centennial celebration, which shall stand for all time as a beacon light to coming generations, evidencing the loyalty and patriotism of North Carolinians; and, in this connection, we would make especial mention of our own paper, the Fayetteville Observer, which was first to

H. I. McDUFFIE,
Chairman Intelligence Committee and Assistant Secretary Centennial Association.

suggest and the promotor of this grand celebration, and which, from inception to its end was the heart and soul of the movement in all its varying phases, and would express to its proprietor, Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, our sincere thanks and gratitude for his hearty co-operation, and for his noble and patriotic endeavors to render this celebration worthy of the occasion, and make it a credit to Fayetteville and an honor to the State of North Carolina.

And, further, we desire to thank Mr. Julian S. Carr, Chief Marshal of this occasion, and his able corps of assistants for their participation in this celebration, and assure them of our lasting appreciation of the services they so faithfully rendered.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
Sec. Cent. Com.

THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

None of our Centennial helpers have our more hearty thanks than those who controlled the means of getting our visitors safely into port.

The boats ran timely schedules, and furnished ample and comfortable accommodations.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company—leading off with a subscription of $250.00, authorized by the President, in accordance with the action of the Directors—moved its thousands smoothly, regularly and without serious accident. Col. Gray, President, Capt. J. W. Fry, General Superintendent, Capt. W. L. Fry, Chief Engineer, Capt. W. E Kyle, General Freight and Passenger

DR. S. J. HINSDALE,
of Fayetteville.

Agent, and the Board of Directors almost in full, lent their presence to the occasion, and gave it their generous co-operation. At Col. Gray's handsome private car "open house" was kept in unbounded hospitality, and in every possible way the close bond of union between the city and the corporation was recognized. The schedules were changed, with the inclement weather, to meet the wishes of visitors, all the officials meeting every de-

REV. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Pastor of Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville.

mand upon them with unfailing cheerfulness.

The Atlantic Coast Line was equally alive to the emergency. They brought very large crowds—wished only to understand the desires of the Centennial Association to comply therewith—and showed their hearty sympathy with the occasion by a generous subscription, as is shown by the following:

WILMINGTON, Nov. 23rd, 1889

Geo. Miller, Agent W. & W. R. R., Fayetteville, N. C.:

The officers of the Atlantic Coast Line do not consider themselves authorized to make contributions to celebrations on their line, as they could not afford to contribute to every one without an enormous outlay, and they could not make exceptions without discrimination.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, however, wishing to assist in the proper celebration of this last important event in the history of our State, have authorized me to transmit for them, as individuals, two hundred and fifty dollars, which I

DR. H. W. LILLY,
Vice-President Bank of Fayetteville and Treasurer Centennial Association.

send to the committee by mail to-day.

H. WALTERS.
Director W. & W. R. R.

THE CHIEF MARSHAL AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

A great responsibility rested, of course, on the shoulders of Chief Marshal Julian S. Carr, which he bore easily, discharging himself of the multifarious demands upon his administrative capacities with exceptional efficiency and unvarying affability. He was ably assisted by representative men from every portion of the State, and it was a matter of general remark that a handsomer body of prominent citizens could hardly be assembled anywhere. Fayetteville will hereafter protest against Durham's claim of entire ownership in Julian S. Carr. We hope his onerous duties did not prevent his enjoyment of his stay with us, and we are glad to have some evidences that our people were able to give him some pleasure—gained, for instance, from the following letters, which speak for themselves:

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 26th, 1889.

Capt. J. B. Smith, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—I feel that I owe you a vote of thanks for your kindnesses and courtesies to me during my recent trip to Fayetteville, and I want you to know that I have not forgotten you, and I feel this morning like I ought to drop you a line and say so. If at any time in the future I can be of service to you I would be glad of an opportunity to prove to you my appreciation of your many kindnesses and courtesies. With assurance of my kindest regards, I beg to remain.

Yours, very truly.
J. S. CARR.

J. G. W. COBB,
Manager Postal Telegraph Cable Co., Fayetteville.

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 23rd, 1889.

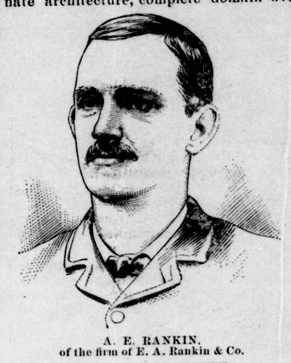
Mr. Barker, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am sorry I was called away so hurriedly yesterday afternoon that I did not have an opportunity of personally thanking you for your kind treatment to me, and of your dear good wife for her kind thoughtfulness both for myself and Mrs. Carr; and to the gentlemen in the office who were so courteous and obliging to me during my stay at the LaFayette. Fayetteville is to be congratulated, first, upon having such a nice hotel, and then is to be doubly congratulated upon having such a fine gentleman to conduct it so handsomely. Certainly, Mr. Baker is the right man in the right place, and with the assistance of his wife, and as accomplished, courteous and intelligent corps of assistants as I have found anywhere, the LaFayette is bound to become an institution that not only Fayetteville but all North Carolina will be proud of.

J. S. CARR

THE DECORATIONS

If we could but fancy a thoughtful and reflective citizen of a century ago brought forward by a miracle into a participation of the scenes of last week! Many of our readers will recall the beautiful figure of language in "Lyell's Elements (or Principles, we forget which) of Geology" But even in the comparatively short period of time which brings this country from its infancy to lusty youth, how marvelous the changes! Where flags floated, and pennants streamed, and bunting fluttered, and the portraits of Washington and other statesmen formed artistic groups about the Market place on Wednesday, the spot once echoed to the patriotic appeals, the fervid oratory and the wise counsel of men who make history and uprear nations. They lived to see but the rude fabric fashioned from the *debris* of a fierce revolution, glowing with vitality, full of inherent strength—the basis of a great commonwealth, the future fruitage of their cherished dreams and arduous labors in behalf of liberty. Since that time their posterity have thrice answered their country's call to arms; the flames have again and again swept over the fair town, laying in ruins its business streets and handsome suburbs, and not a landmark of that eventful past has withstood the usurpation of these modern days, with its ornate architecture, complete domain over



A. E. RANKIN,
of the firm of E. A. Rankin & Co.

steam to its daily needs, and the absolute subjugation of electricity to the common concerns of business and domestic life. It is a happy accident in our history that perhaps the most symmetrical and at the same time unique specimen of architecture in North Carolina stands to-day where North Carolina's ratification of the Constitution was accomplished one hundred years ago; and, replete as it is with thrilling memories and associations, it never looked more attractive than in its Centennial attire.

Hay Street and the buildings about the Market Square were draped, striped, garlanded, festooned, protected by shields and embossed with coats of arms, until, what with the bunting and the stars and stripes (and the people! the people!) one could hardly see the houses.

Many of the decorations were very elaborate, even the show-windows being beautifully adorned—notable among which was a "Ship of State" in G. Rosenthal's window. Among the many residences clothed in gala dress were some even on Haymount—those of Judge MacRae, Dr. S. J. Hins-

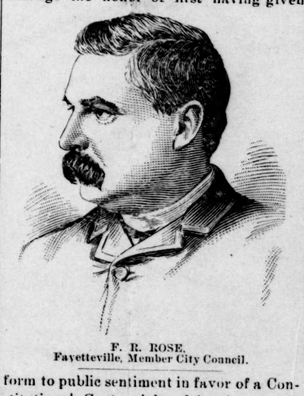
JOHN M. ROSE,
Secretary of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R with Headquarters at Fayetteville.

dale, G. A. Thomson, as well as the dwelling of Mrs. M. J. Pemberton and that of Capt. A. B. Williams, President of the Association.

CONCLUSION.

Of course we could not witness or participate in the many interesting, impressive and intertaining incidents and marked features of this auspicious occasion without such an exhilaration of spirit as made us, to say the least, a very enthusiastic judge of its merits and the strength and value of its attractions. Nevertheless, we endeavored to approach the task of criticism with something of impartiality, that we might equip ourselves for the subsequent work of description with the fairness and accuracy of a journalist, in the face of home pride and home affection.

The counties, cities and towns which extended to us substantial aid, and all who sustained us by their approval and endorsement, will ever hold a high place in our esteem; but Fayetteville pluckily grappled with this gigantic undertaking single-handed. To Judge J. C. MacRae belongs the honor of first having given



F. R. ROSE,
Fayetteville, Member City Council.

form to public sentiment in favor of a Constitutional Centennial celebration by a well conceived and carefully compiled article with which he favored the columns of the Observer.

The organization of the Association, the election of officers and the formation of committees, with the successive steps leading to their crowning efforts, are all fresh in the minds of our readers. Now hardly an echo lingers of the big jubilee; withered the wreaths and fallen the gar-

REV. THOMAS ATKINSON,
Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville.

lands of pageant and parade; the angular realities of prosaic life have replaced the dazzing mosaics of an historic epoch—but Capt. A. B. Williams, President of the Centennial Association, and his co-laborers have placed a "red letter" day in the annals of Fayetteville. May he and they live long to enjoy and cherish the pleasant memories which it shall hereafter invoke!

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The great occasion brought us something less welcome than the eager, light-hearted sight-seer:—we were infested by "birds of prey" in the "fakirs," beats and pickpockets who seek their harvests in such assemblages. Some cloaked their real mission under the pretext of divers cheap exhibitions, some strove to veil their purposes under the guise of respectable outward appearance, and some stood forth in all their uncompromising hideousness.

There were, it cannot be denied, some

REV. W. B. OLIVER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Fayetteville.

sufferers from these light-fingered scamps; two or three incautious persons coming out of a particularly great press of people here and there minus a pocket-book or a roll of money; but it was no worse than the most sanguine of us anticipated. That the evil-doer came to grief a glance through the 'diamonds" over beyond the court-house, abundantly testify, and Capt. J. D. McNeill's forfeited bonds, fines, &c., made a handsome addition to the sum total of police receipts.

The story of a murder committed during the celebration, which has gained circulation and credence abroad, is, so far as we have been able to ascertain, utterly without foundation.

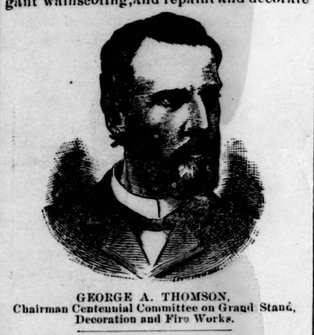
The railways, steamers and public roads gradually emptied the town, but even as late as last Monday morning extra coaches were put on both the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroads to transport the departing visitors.

The Churches—except the Presbyterian, Rev. T. P. Barclay being sick in bed—had large congregations, edified by impressive services and fine instrumental and vocal music, Miss Clator, in the choir of St. John's Church, being a singer of unusual gifts. At the Episcopal Church we enjoyed a rare intellectual feast in the Centennial sermon of Rev. Mr. Cheshire, of Charlotte. The theme was treated with great force and ability; such a discourse is a valuable contribution to the history of the State, and

J. T. WINBURN,
The Photographer, Fayetteville.

should become matter of fixed record. We append a description of the extensive improvements in the interior of the church building:

After an absence of nearly six months the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church were much pleased to assemble once again in their own place of worship, made beautiful by many alterations and various objects of art and beauty given in fond memory of departed saints, formerly members of this congregation. Those who remember the old eastern wall with its numerous cracks and blemishes will readily appreciate the elegant Gothic arch 20x30 feet decorated in gold and red, disclosing the large apsidal chancel, (with domed roof and golden ribs) beautifully lighted up by the three magnificent memorial windows, executed in the highest style of art by famed artists in London The central window just above the altar, representing St. John, was given by Rev. Thos. Atkinson in loving memory of his grandfather, the much loved Bishop Atkinson; the window on the right of altar presented by relatives, represents St. Paul, a memorial of Rev. Jarvis Buxton, for many years Rector of the Parish; and the window on the left representing St. Timothy, also a memorial that was given by his family in memory of the lamented James Kyle, Jr. Few more elegant brass desk lecturn are to be seen than the one given to that lamented woman, Mrs. Laura Baker, by her family; the altar rail, also a memorial given by his wife in memory of Mr. John D. Pemberton. These, together with the beautiful brass altar desk, Litany desk and the brass side light fixtures furnish a chancel, the equal of which is rarely seen in the South. The floor of the church and chancel has been entirely covered with a new carpet and new cushions adorn every pew; the interior of the church has been beautifully painted to correspond with the magnificent organ, the walls colored to match, and it is the intention of the vestry as soon as possible to color the exterior of the church, and it is hoped to replace the windows with memorials, furnish the chancel with a elegant wainscoting, and repaint and decorate



GEORGE A. THOMSON,
Chairman Centennial Committee on Grand Stand, Decoration and Fire Works.

the chancel walls. When this is all done there will be no church in the South to equal St. John's in beauty.

An Interesting Letter from Col. John N. Staples

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 16, 1889.

To Messrs. Wharton J. Green et al., Committee on Invitation:

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to acknowledge an invitation "to be present on the occasion of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Adoption by North Carolina of the Constitution of the United States" at Fayetteville on the 21st of November proximo.

I know of no event in the history of our race of more consequence to the happiness of mankind than the promulgation and establishment of the Constitution of the United States of America—an instrument so unlike any other which ever emanated from political exigencies, and so far reaching in its beneficent effects upon human liberty, that it stands preeminent in history as the greatest production of all the ages.

North Carolina but exercises a birthright privilege when she proclaims to the world her allegiance to that instrument which gives protection to not only the lives, liberties and property of her own citizens, but to all the people of the United States as well.

DUNCAN ROSE, ESQ.,
Member of Fayetteville Bar.

I congratulate the good people of Fayetteville on the auspicious occasion before them, and if, practicable, hope to be present and enjoy with them this patriotic celebration.

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN N. STAPLES.

How Others Saw Us.

Charlotte Democrat:

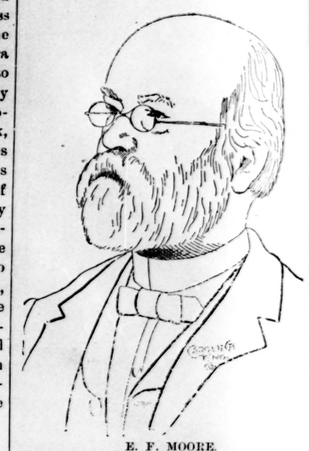
Well, what a going to and fro there was, and corn whiskey was not slighted. There was much merriness and toddy-drinking, but, as Sergeant Jetton tells me, there was not a single case of breaking of the peace. Men were packed everywhere within the open arms of the old town. Fourteen in my room at the LaFayette! On entering, a tigit wag invited me in, saying, "You are 31." "31 let me introduce you to 68." He kept us all up till nearly three in the morning, he taking a drink nearly every ten minutes, and calling each time on sleeping 22, or 17 or 43, or some other number to join him. Underneath, down stairs, the bar went howling with belated young swells who had not learned how to govern themselves.

The city was brilliant as an old city could be, and the Marine Band from Washington was glorious and unsurpass-

ROBERT S. YOUNG,
One of the Marshals from Concord.

ing in its varied music. Vance and Dixie were the only things that got a good, live hurrah from the crowds.

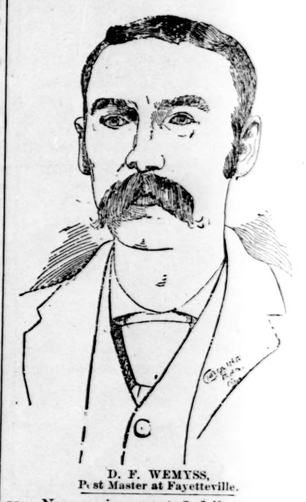
Amid the surging crowd in the court of the LaFayette, which, bye the bye, is a fine hotel, stood a tall man with a little boy. His eyes were out and on his breast hung a placard with this legend: "A Blind Confederate Soldier." God save the State, thought I, to have its veterans begging! It touched my heart as nothing else has touched it for some time, and "thinks I, I am poor myself, but I'll split my pile in two," and so I did, and I say this at the risk of delicacy, to give witness that my hand went with my heart. He probably wasn't much, bent down by the fireside at home, but he was the head of the family and the bread-winner when he was on inspection among true men, for not a man passed him hardly without donation, and the



E. F. MOORE,
President of the People's National Bank, Fayetteville.

old fellow must have gotten in a right smart, and thank God for it, if his State did let him beg it.

Fayetteville undertook a great task and did her work well. Fayetteville is a small town, and had a large and varied crowd. I did not hear a complaint. Her hospitality seemed to suit every want of the guests and a hundred years hence I hope she will be there with another celebration of such credit to herself. Before I close I do not want to forget mention of Ransom's exquisite tribute to Davis at the close of his speech, nor yet the prayer of the old Episcopalian clergyman which was as eloquent an address to the Almighty as Ransom's was to the people, if not more



D. F. WEMYSS,
Post Master at Fayetteville.

so. Nor, again, must I fail to mention Jeff Davis's jetter, which is printed in another column. It bears the polish and power of the man, and though I don't think that Jeff Davis or the Confederacy had anything rightly to do with this National Celebration, still Southern men appreciate liberty all the more for their experience in their fight, and my intellect fell flat in the face of my heart when they and Jeff came forward in speech. Jeff Davis is a great ruin! Ruskin has said he did not like America because it was a land without ruins. Davis is one. He is an eloquent ruin, and has toppled from what he was to what he is, without the addition of a new stone and with the vines of poetic decay now clinging around him.

N A SINCLAIR,
Member of the Fayetteville Bar and Superintendent Fayetteville Graded Schools from 1887–'89

To change the figure, I looked with peculiar feeling once upon the crumbling mission in Southern California. The bells have been taken away and swing afar off with the stroke of their tongue all the mellower for the age of them. Ah! the mellowness of those mission-bells! In Jeff Davis's letter we have another tongue-stroke against the true metal of an old belief; the tones are still mellow as the mission bell, though the once gathering votaries are scattered and dead. The cause of the South is crumbled like the old pile in the Arcadian Valley, but the tongue of the old bell rings and still is music, and amid a bustling and newer life we listen and say it is sweet, and forget not the melody and sacredness of past memories, because we are mindful now only of the music of the Union.

C. L. TAYLOR,
Secretary Fayetteville Real Estate Agency

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.

Continued from 8th page.

FIRST DAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on the 20th inst, Capt. J. B. Smith, accompanied by his efficient staff of marshals, formally took executive possession of the Fair Grounds. To successfully conduct the details of so large an exhibition, and to manage such immense crowds as came under his supervision, could not fail to tax the energies, capacity, temper and nerve of any man; Capt. Smith was fully equal to all his duties, and the programme of exercises of no similar occasion has ever been more faithfully carried out. Knowing, too, about all the prominent men of the State and known to them, his great assistance was fully appreciated in the general conduct of the Centennial Celebration.

UNDER THE CANVASS.

Naturally the side shows were in unusual force—the "Headless Woman," the "Beautiful Circassian Girl," the "Fearless Snake Charmer," the proud possessor of the "Ger-a-test Curiosities of the Known World," the "Johnstown Disaster," *et ad infinitum*—provoking fun, stimulating curiosity, impelling a reckless expenditure of small change. We confess to a weakness for the sights and sounds of a crowded fair ground—to an intense enjoyment of all the incongruities and absurdities which meet one at every turn—the wheezy organ in Matalini's one "demnition grind," no more easily exhausted than the volubility of the stump orator who invites to the wonders of his museum, or the marvels of the prestidigitateur who wants no better equipments than a six-foot board, a dozen rings and a package of pocket-knives. Even in the "sere and yellow leaf," we enter into the exultation of "Trout," in *Hoosier Mosaics*, when he passed the portals of the grand entrance of the big fair in the breezy West, and we have almost a tear for the series of misfortunes which sent his heart down into his boots, and drove him ignominiously home, anathematizing "Trout's Luck."

THE EXHIBITION.

But we leave the laughter-compelling throngs grouped here and there outside, to find abundant material for more rational entertainment within the buildings.

As compared with the exhibition of 1888, there has been a falling off in the total number of entries of about 8 per cent., of which the natural explanation will be found a little farther on in the article. In the quality of the exhibit, however, there has been a very marked improvement, every department being distinguished by the excellence of the display. The stranger entering

FARMERS' HALL,

and coming into our midst for the first time, would naturally suppose that our city drew supplies and received tribute from a territory of unexcelled fertility. Splendid displays of the staple products adapted to this section have been recorded on the books of the fair for many successive years—corn, potatoes, beans, cotton, peas, etc., together with appetizing specimens of the well-kept smokehouses of our best farmers and most provident managers; but to have for examination cabbage equal to the finest yield of the Blue Ridge, seed wheat from a sandhill harvest, all the other small grain in profusion and of exceptional quality, with an array of vegetables which would reflect no discredit upon Buist or Landreth, has a tendency to induce skepticism when the reproach is made that our agricultural interests are languishing.

Among the many articles claiming

SPECIAL MENTION,

we noted excellent stock corn by Capt. Bulla; sugar cane by A. J. McLeod (excellent); fine chufas by Frank Davis; magnificent Norton yams by Alex. McNeill; splendid sample peas and corn by A. J. Woodward; beautiful dried peaches by Mrs. N. L. Ray; John S. Ray, the finest of corn meal and splendidly cured fodder; G. D. Elliot, lot of his famous hams; C. P. Stephens, field corn and sugar cane; Henry Collins, beautiful beans and peas, as well as mammoth cabbage and turnips; W. R. Coleman, a spirit barrel which was a model of workmanship, doing his skill as an artisan great honor; handsome shingles by W. B. Coats; G. S. Gibson's pumpkin, big enough for half-a-dozen Cinderella coaches; "Roslin" John Smith, field corn perfect in size and quality; Jas. McNeill (Laurinburg), a bread tray to carry the housekeeper captive; A. H. Worth, Jr., a beautiful sample cypress shingles; Col. A. H. Worth, a splendid collection of forage; J. S. Breece, Teosinte forage, parsley, beets, carrots and tomatoes; William Gaston, immense collard; J. A. McGirt, (Robeson), sugar cane; Jno. Kirkpatrick, Brazilian peas; W. H. Downing, beautiful bread corn; J. A. Daniel, Brazilian corn; Wm. Alderman, seed corn; J. M. Bowden, (Richmond), specimens of dried fruit. We have only to say of such exhibitors as James Thames (who *always* leads), Holt & Homewood, J. S. Breece, A. J. Woodward, E. S. Saunders, R. E. Harris, Henry Collins and others, that neither agriculture nor agricultural expositions can ever retrograde in sections where their industry is emulated and their example followed.

FOOD AND CONDIMENTS.

There was some dimunition in the number of entries in this department, bringing down the aggregate, as noted above. This was due, in large measure, to the fact that the ladies of the city are large contributors here, and the Centennial celebration, and the necessary preparations therefor, threw many of them out of the list of competing exhibitors. The good things for the creature man—the toothsome stores of the kitchen, larder and cupboard—were there, however, in profusion, and arranged in tasteful and attractive style. In addition to those who bore away the prizes awarded by the committees, the following placed the society under obligations by meritorious exhibits:

Miss Betty Carmon, pound cake; Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, preserves, jelly, pickles, home-made soap; Mrs. Doug Smith, an excellent display; Mrs. J. B. Worth, a splendid collection of dainties; Mrs. A. S. Huske, loaf bread and home-made soap; Mrs. Walter Watson, excellent preserves of various kinds; Mrs. R. M. Nimocks, pickles and canned peaches; Mrs. W. W. Cole, a very meritorious exhibit; Miss Mary Buchanan, ornamented cake; Mrs. Wm. Bullard, preserves and pickles; Mrs. J. M. Pearce, canned and preserved fruits; Miss Mattie McKinnon, beautifnl biscuit; Miss Ettie Brown, fruit jelly; Mrs. J. H. Brown, pickles and preserves; Miss Annie Ellison, cranberry preserves; Miss Maggie Ellison, apple jelly; Mrs. Albert Worth, elegant sample butter; Miss Morgie Worth, jam, marmalade and pickles; Fayetteville Canning Company, canned peaches; Mrs. C. M. Gilmore, sweet and sour pickles; J. T. Williams, beautiful syrup; J. W. Perry, Chatham, a very handsome exhibit of apples, peaches pears and dried fruit; Charles Bretch, fine display of cakes, bread and confections. Miss Emma Thames contributed 62 articles of a high order of merit, and of course obtained a well-earned premium therefor.

LIVE STOCK.

We have heard the opinion expressed frequently within the past few years that a gradual improvement was taking place in this county and in the whole upper Cape Fear section in the character of live stock. The forces of the two armies were convergent at this devoted town in March, 1865, and the whole surrounding country was devastated, every description of property being drawn into the great stream which swept on only to destroy. With the very small means which have since been at their command thoughtful farmers have bestirred themselves to provide a nucleus for the raising of a better grade of stock. The signs of improvement are as yet less noticeable in horses and mules, an expenditure of money being required for them which is still beyond the purses of our people. Much difficulty and many failures have been experienced in the importation of new breeds of hogs—perhaps the most liable to disease of all the domestic animals. Climate, care and diet especially enter into the consideration of their treatment, and breeds held in high estimation North and West have proven comparatively worthless here. Excellent cattle are by no means uncommon in Cumberland and contiguous counties, of which the Jersey seems to hold its place as a favorite. The visitor was well repaid by a careful examination of the exhibit in this department last week. We have seen it excelled by no previous fair in this county, and by no exhibition in the State, except at some of the former fairs of Sampson county, which, as a live stock exposition, left the elysium of the "big blues" without a successful rival.

The Chester and Poland hogs of E. S. Saunders; the goats and Jersey cattle of Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot; the fine horses of Messrs. Bradshaw, Emery, Bennett, Eason, Holmes, Linville, Black, Bell, Hollingsworth, Hobbs, Elkins, Holt & Homewood, Breeden, Newton, McKinnon, Rush and Legg attracted crowds about their stalls day after day.

A. B. Hinshaw's Poland China formed a central point of admiration; Messrs. McKenzie and Bullard exhibited splendid Devon and short horn bulls, and the sheep entered by Messrs. Holt & Homewood would find few superiors anywhere.

POULTRY.

Those who have tried it enthusiastically declare that no avocation is so brimful of fascination as the raising of poultry, and this we can believe. Certainly there is nothing in which a more varied and attractive exhibition is possible through the whole very extensive catalogue of the breeds of chickens most captivating to the fancy of the amateur or most useful for the purposes of the professional, from the gold-laced Bantam to the gigantic Cochin, each having beauties and virtues peculiar itself.

Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot's Belvidere farm has in this department paid generous tribute to the Cumberland Fair for several years, and Messrs. Broadfoot & Campbell are fanciers who bring to the business good judgment and thorough acquaintance with its details.

This year the principal exhibitors of beautiful fancy and standard stock were Messrs, Carter & Williams (whose display was really magnificent and entitling them to not only the Society's premiums but heartiest thanks); Ed. C. Smith (very good exhibit); A. B. Hinshaw (excellent); R. E. Harris, several coops full of 30 splendid entries; Marshal Stone; J. D. Cook; S. L. Trueblood (good display); Willie McKethan (excellent); W. A. Worth.

FLORAL HALL.

We applied ourself to the task of giving something approaching a fair report of this department with anticipations of the pleasure to be derived from a contemplation of all the beautiful articles displayed, and misgivings of our capacity for the duty. That the adornments of the hall were elegant and tasteful, and the arrangement of the entries all that could be desired by exhibitors, goes without saying after the simple statement of the fact that this department was under the supervision of Miss Alice Campbell. The officers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are simply obliged to carry the debt of gratitude due to her, for its payment is impossible.

In Floral Hall there were especially gratifying evidences of culture and advancement in things artistic and beautiful. Specimens of oil-painting, water-colors and other lines of decorative art could not fail of encomium from the connoisseur. Perhaps we derived most pleasure from the exhibits of Miss Nina Morrow, which were of extraordinary merit—Japanese oil painting; the "Kissing Stone," plaque; Miss Lottie Watson's figure in oil (very handsome), landscape and screen; Mrs. M. McD. Williams, marine oval in oil, fruit pastelle, plush plaques; Miss Ella Spencer, crayon portrait, snow scene, and landscape; Miss Hattie Sutton, landscape and panels in oil; Miss Marion Sedberry, painting on velvet; Miss Maggie O'Hanlon, Swiss scene and screen in oil; Mrs. Sam'l Haas, Roman vase; Mrs. H. McD. Robinson, tea service painted in mineral colors, snow scene and pansies in oil. Mrs. Robinson's work is always very fine; Miss Mary F. Alexander, pastelle landscape; Miss Janie Kyle, oil painting of fruit; Miss Florence Breece, beautiful hall decorations; Mrs. T. G. Hall, handsome etchings.

Mrs. S. J. Salms exhibited a beautiful stand—a marvel of tasteful arrangement and fanciful handiwork, about which a crowd was always gathered: a combination of rare flowers blended in rustic devices, and embellished with elegant paintings and rare articles of *vertu* and bric-a-brac, making in all thirty or more exquisite articles on entry. She may feel pride and gratification in knowing that nothing was more admired. Mr. J. M. Lamb, the Fayetteville Florist, was a valued contributor in handsome plants, shrubs and exotics, as was also Mr. Arthur Smith, of Red Springs.

Centrally located in the hall was the display of the Durham Blackwell Tobacco Company—a really wonderful exhibition of skill and ingenuity in design and construction: the Durham bull (a piece of taurine statuary of the *bulliest* possible character), buildings, ship, bell, pyramid and various other objects made up of manufactured tobacco.

Mrs. Kate Utley's display of water-colors and oil landscape and colored crayons attracted much attention.

The needle-work and embroidery proved beyond the capabilities of the reporter, and he can only give passing mention of especially beautiful articles by Miss Maggie Ellison, Mrs. O. A. Robbins (the most splendid work of the kind we ever saw), Mrs. D. R. Tillinghast, Miss Melinda Ray, Miss Lydia Elkins, Miss Sallie McNeill, Miss Kate Broadfoot, Mrs. N. L. Ray, Miss Mary S. Ray, Miss Lina Usher, Miss M. E. Johnson, Miss Fannie Hunter, Miss Rose Adams, Mrs. Clarence Ayer, Miss Bessie Hollingsworth, Mrs. Oliver Evans, Miss Bettie Shaw, Miss I. A. Leete, Mrs. Pool, Miss Jennie Fisher, Mrs. H. A. London, Mrs. Jno. Brown, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Fannie Campbell, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Minnie Johnson, Miss Berta Harriss, Mrs. Joe Person, Mrs. Geo. Roberson, Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, Mrs. R. C. Freeman, and a very fine exhibit by Mrs. T. G. Hall.

THE ORCHARD AND VINEYARD.

The double labor of recording both the Centennial Celebration and the Fair has so fully occupied the time and taxed the resources of the writer that mention of vineyard and orchard products, with report of the races, must be deferred until next week.

OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, Editor and Proprietor.
J. H. MYROVER, Associate Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

TO-DAY'S OBSERVER.

The OBSERVER appears to-day in the form of a ten page illustrated paper, with eighty-six pictorial illustrations of many of the prominent actors in the great Centennial celebration here last week.

We say it not boastfully, but with a reasonable amount of pride that, while newspapers have been published in North Carolina far more than one hundred years, it is nevertheless a fact that to-day's OBSERVER is the first strictly illustrated newspaper of pictorial illustrations ever published in the State.

The publication of this was purposely postponed, with the hope of giving Senator Ransom's oration *verbatim*, but our failure to carry out this feature is elsewhere explained and is no fault of ours.

Through the Carolina Engraving Company of this city we have been enabled to secure first-class engravings, such as reflect credit upon any establishment, and do honor to any publication.

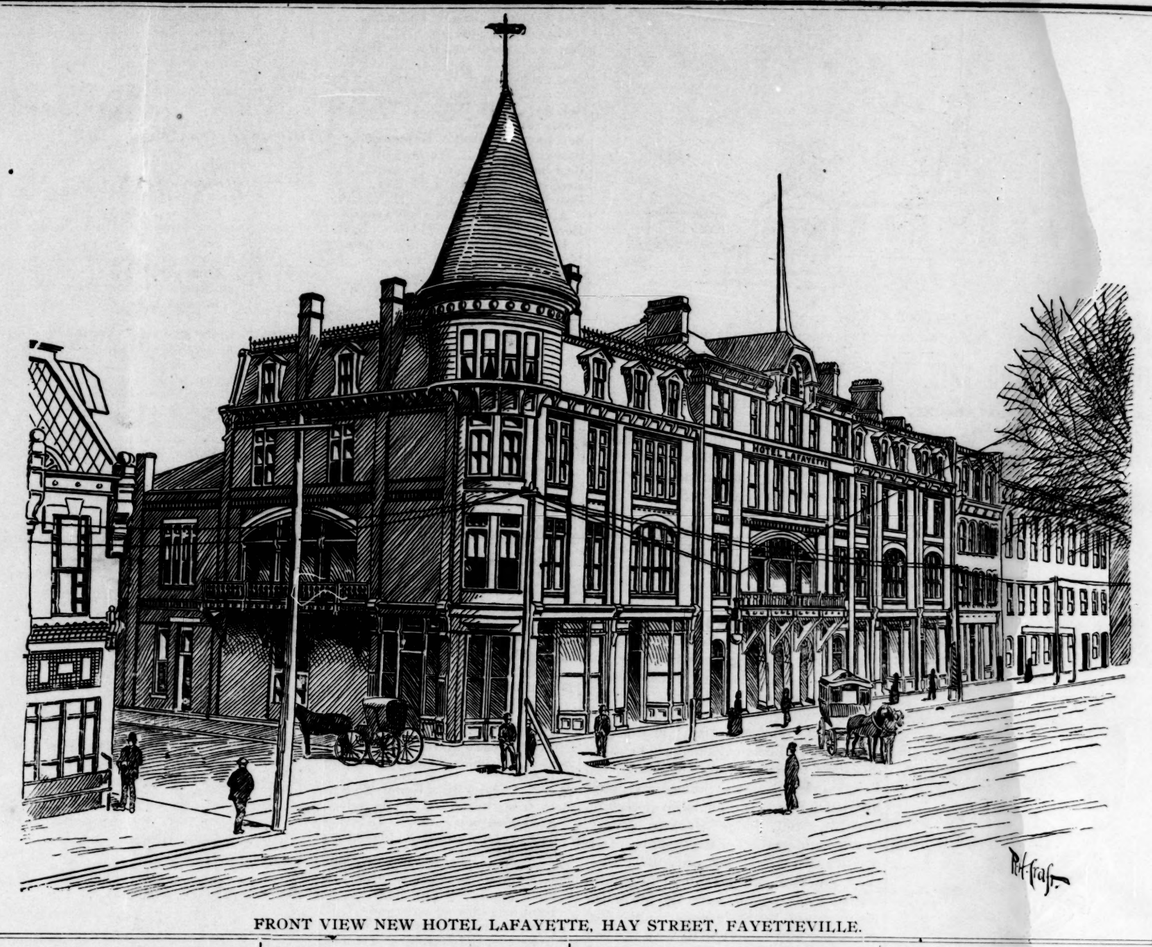
THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

Proud of the achievement of the semi-weekly edition of the OBSERVER, having served the purpose for which it was started—that of advertising and making the great constitutional Centennial, by and with the aid and cooperation of the people of Fayetteville a grand success—it is content with its career, and in that it has most gloriously succeeded.

For the very generous endorsement of our efforts by the citizens of Fayetteville and the substantial encouragment given the SEMI-WEEKLY, we are profoundly thankful; at some future day we expect to establish the SEMI-WEEKLY on a permanent basis, but at present our attention must necessarily be given to the Cotton Factory edition of the OBSERVER which the writer has for some time been engaged in compiling. Therefore the WEEKLY OBSERVER will claim and demand all our spare time, and nothing will be spared to make it better than ever.

What the OBSERVER first suggested last February found a warm place in the hearts of our people, gained volume with each rising and setting of the sun, and finally culminated in the grandest celebration ever witnessed in the State's history.

In this, as well as in everything else, the patriotic people of Fayetteville maintained well their reputation for loyalty to a good cause and bore, with credit to themselves and the State alike, what North Carolina should have borne as a commonwealth.



FRONT VIEW NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTEVILLE AS A WINTER RESORT.

As the OBSERVER has previously said, that Fayetteville is destined, at some future day, to be the New Jacksonville of the South, admits of no doubt, in the minds of those who have enjoyed the climate here.

So great, indeed, have the attractions of Fayetteville proven to Northern visitors to this section, that last Fall the New York World sent a special correspondent here to ascertain the facts. After spending a few days in our midst here is what she says:

"The climate is delightful the year round, and there can be found in the South no more healthy place, situated as it is in the pine belt of North Carolina, the balsamic atmosphere of which makes it preferable to the climate of Florida and free from all its lassitudes. The surrounding sand-hills free it from mud and malaria.

If the tide of Northern visitors could come here only once they would have no desire to seek other Winter resorts; they could then see for themselves. Nowhere could you find superior hotel accommodations. The new Hotel LaFayette is one of the finest in the State. This elegant hotel, which is certainly complete in every department and has accommodations for 150 guests, is conducted in a most superior manner; is homelike, and comfortable and the winter visitor feels that he is among friends with these kind and genial people. Mr. T. A. Barker, whose record as manager of the fashionable resort hotels Tyny-coed and Tyny-maes, at Campbello Island, near Bar Harbor, off Eastport, Me., is holding full sway at this New Jacksonville. The doorways, mantles and mirrors, as well as the elegant and massive double stairway, are made from native North Carolina pine and moulded and finished in Fayetteville.

Riding to hounds is a favorite pastime; then there is boating on the lake. The Cyclone Boating Club is always pleased to extend its courtesies to strangers and tourists. Sportsmen find an abundance of game in the vicinity, and with one pleasure after another to amuse and entertain, one has little time to think of the 'ills that flesh is heir, to.'

"The hotel is furnished in the most elegant style. The perfectly trained colored servants remind one much of the days 'before the war.' Large, open fireplaces, with oak and pine wood fires, add cheerfulness to the already handsome apartments. The table is supplied with every delicacy of the season, game and fruits each in turn. The water, which is of the best and purest, is brought into the hotel in pipes from a cool, mountain spring a mile from the city. The hotel is the property of a stock company composed of Capt. A. B. Williams, Mr. Frank Thornton and Col. J. B. Starr.

"The market business and industrial revival which has taken place in the State within recent years has been in no case more conspicuously illustrated than in the case of Fayetteville, the seat of a most generous hospitality and the oldtime capital of trade and industry for a very large part of North Carolina. The charming old town has renewed its youth. Old store buildings are giving place to handsome new ones, and many plans are being made for the thorough utilization of the unsurpassed water power. I know no city in the State with more of the essential elements of progress or which is more fully justified in looking with confidence to the future. The death rate is smaller than that of any other city in the whole South. It has the most remarkable record for health and longevity of any place in this country. There are living here families having representatives in four generations, and all well and hearty. Mr. Beverly Rose, who counts his summers at ninety-five, is still as fresh in his intellectuality as when in the prime of life. He walks a mile to church, never missing a service, and is in every way hale and hearty. There are no epidemic diseases. Yellow fever will not live here, as was demonstrated in 1864. In fact there are no local causes for diseases or malaria. The sewerage is kept in perfect order. With water as pure as rain water, free from limestone or any organic matter—in fact, chemically pure—there is nothing to engender disease.

For further information on this subject we ask your attention to the following by Dr. J. A. Hodges, Sup't Health for Cumberland county:

As regards its sanitary situation, the town of Fayetteville is most admirably located. It lies directly along the banks of the Cape Fear river, a large and navigable stream, and extends westward for nearly two miles. Within this scope there are four large and rolling plateaus, each being elevated above the other. Upon the first of these is situated that portion of the town known as Campbellton which is at least 60 feet above the sea-level; on the second, the town, proper, lies at an elevation of about 120 feet; on the third, the graded school building is located and is surrounded by many of the most beautiful residences, with their rolling lawns and broad parterres at an elevation of 195 feet; and on the fourth plateau is the large and elevated area of land known as Haymount, and on a part of which originally stood the old Arsenal at an elevation of 240 feet above the level of the sea.

These estimates are not accurately exact and are probably below the standard, but they show the comparative altitudes of the different plateaus on which the town is located, and prove more forcibly than could mere words, the natural facilities and advantages for surface drainage.

From the first to the fourth plateau, it is thus seen that there is an elevation of at least 150 feet, which combined with the additional fact that two large streams bisect the town and empty into the Cape Fear, renders the situation of the town for sanitary purposes a most satisfactory one.

ECCLES' PARK.

As a result of the undulating character of the land, the surface drainage is almost perfect, and the soil consequently dries promptly and thoroughly. The Cape Fear River from this point has a fall of about 8 inches to the mile, and the two streams which have their confluence with it in the town limits have their source in the sand hills of the west and are pure and swiftly flowing currents of water. On the banks of one of these streams in the very heart of the town, a most beautiful park is located, where amusements and diversions are arranged for the pleasure and health of the old as well as young.

Besides these natural sanitary advantages, which accrue from the location of the town, several large mains for sewerage purposes are distributed throughout the limits of the town, and many smaller connections have been constructed during recent years.

The business portion of the town is supplied with water from a spring at an elevation of 30 feet above the town proper, and is conducted through the streets in wooden pipes, fashioned from long leaf pine trees. It is an exceptionally pure and pellucid water.

Owing to these and other favorable hygienic conditions and surroundings, the health of the residents of this town is eminently good, and its death rate for several years past will compare most favorably with any town of like population in the United States.

Some years ago when the lands on the east side of the Cape Fear were, for the most part, neither tenanted and drained, there was a tendency to malarial and concomitant diseases, but now with improved cultivation and consequent drainage, there has been a marked decrease in such diseases, and, as a whole, this locality is exempt from malaria, and especially is this true of the high pine region which surrounds the town on the west, where the climate is as salubrious and the atmosphere as pure and invigorating and refreshing as any in our country.

Infectious, and in fact all communicable diseases are but little known here, for the laws of sanitation are strictly enforced in the town. The dry air and equable climate, the variations being slight and of short duration, are potent factors in preserving the health of this people. Throat diseases are especially noticeable by reason of their rarity. Yellow fever cannot be disseminated here, as has been proved by refugees who have made this their home while infected with this dread disease.

Owing to the fact that no systematic death registry was kept in former years, it is difficult to tabulate the mortuary statistics.

The statistics relative to the negro population cannot now be reliably obtained, except for the past two years, and consequently no comparative statement can be made.

From the section of the two cemeteries allotted to the white population, the following is learned:

For the past seven years the average number of deaths per year is 54 3-7, and of this number there is an annual average 13 5-7 who were children under five years of age.

When it is considered that in seven years there were only about 375 deaths in an average population of 4,000 white people, and that quite ¼ of these were of young children under five years old, it is as remarkable as it is gratifying.

Of this number, too, many of them must have been middle-aged if not very old, and besides from the records it cannot be definitely ascertained, either how many residents of the surrounding county were interred in these cemeteries during this time.

During the month of April there were only 3 deaths in a population of 7,000. Of this number, there were no deaths among the white people, and of the 3 deaths among the colored population, one was an infant. In May, also, there were only two deaths in the town limits.

This is a wonderful mortuary record for any month, and especially for the months of April and May when the variations in temperature are apt to be sudden and frequent.

In any event, the citizens of this town have cause to congratulate themselves upon the remarkable and increasing healthfulness of this locality, and with the advancements of improved hygienic methods in sanitation, the town of Fayetteville can be made in the near future nature's own most "salubrious sanitarium."

Fayetteville, June 15, 1889.

Personal Pencilings.

Joe Caldwell, of the Statesville *Landmark*, wore his honors as one of the Marshals at the Centennial with grace and ease.

Dr. W. C. Porter and wife, of Greensboro, were welcome visitors to the Centennial, the guests of Col. J. A. Worth, on Haymount.

Gen. Robt Ransom, of New Berne, attended the Centennial, and appeared to enjoy richly handshaking with his old war comrades.

Mr. James Thames, of Melrose, Fla., a staunch friend of the OBSERVER, from the land of crocodiles and alligators, attended the Centennial and made the OBSERVER a pleasant call to-day.

H. A. Latham, of the *Washington Gazette*, Reading Clerk of the last House of Representatives, enjoyed the Centennial hugely and expressed himself highly pleased with Fayetteville and our people.

That gallant and chivalrous Knight of Cape Fear, Maj. Charles Manly Stedman, of New Hanover, gladdened the hosts of his many admirers in this city by his presence in our midst during the three days of the celebration.

W. E. Bevill, Esq, one of the most wide awake and industrious citizens of Greensboro attended the celebration Thursday.

LOST,

on the night of the Centennial Ball, either in the building or in the ride thereto or from, a violet diamond scarf-pin, for which a suitable reward will be paid on its return to

WHARTON J. GREEN,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 28, 1889. 1tpd

LOST

either in town or between the city and the residence of Mrs Sue Evans, eleven miles from Fayetteville, purse containing about $11.50, bunch of keys with some other articles. Suitable reward will be paid on return by finder to MESSRS. J. & O. EVANS.

Farmers' Exchange,
Nov. 30—1tpd] Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.